The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Japan's Plan to Restore the Manchu Dynasty

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(By the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

WHY MISS ROBINSON CHANGED HER VIEWS ON JAPANESE ISSUE

WE never heard of Miss Francis Robinson before, but we take pleasure in reproducing the following news item from the Jan. 4 issue of the *Bulletin* issued by the Japanese Military Information Bureau in Tientsin as an interesting example of cause and effect:

AN AMERICAN LADY'S VIEWS OF MANCHUKUO

Tientsin, Jan. 4—An American lady named Miss Francis Robinson who was the winner of the prize awarded by the South Manchuria Railway Company at the Chicago Exposition, recently arrived at Mukden on December 28 with her mother, as she was not only given U. S. Gold $500 by the S.M.R., but she was also invited to visit Mukden via Japan and Korea at the S. M. R.'s expense. She is studying the Fine Arts and Physical Culture at the Ohio University and the following is the gist of her statement regarding Japan and Manchukuo.

She said that most Americans are not friendly disposed toward Japan, like herself, because many Americans think that Japan took Manchuria, which was part of China, by military force, but after she had spoken with several Japanese before she came to Mukden, she found that she had misunderstood the whole situation. She now thinks that the Manchukuo people are happier under Japanese control than they were before under Chinese military rulers. The narrator said that when she returns to the United States she will tell her friends what she has seen, and at the same time will try her best to become well acquainted with the general situation in the Far East, and so forth.

GRIM DISASTER AT KYOTO RAILWAY STATION

THE TRAGEDY which occurred at the Kyoto Railway station Jan. 8 when 76 persons were killed almost in the twinkling of an eye by being trodden on and smothered by an excited crowd, has probably never been equalled for sheer stupidity in any other country of the world, and it is a sad commentary on the legendary stoicism and *sang froid* which the Japanese as a people are usually credited with. An ironical angle to the tragedy is that this great loss of human life occurred in the course of a "send-off" which was being given to people whose training is to kill—namely naval cadets. The details of the incident, as near as can be patched together from conflicting telegrams, are as follows: A group of newly enlisted naval recruits was about to entrain at the Kyoto station for the Kure Naval station. A crowd of about ten thousand people, including a large proportion of women and children, crowded to the station

to give the recruits a rousing *bon voyage*. As is common with railway stations all over the world, there are bridges or viaducts over or under the tracks so as to allow passengers or visitors to reach the designated track without danger of being run over by trains on the intervening tracks. In this particular case the bridge was a narrow one, the crowd was enormous, there was a great deal of hilarity, evidently considerable "rough-house" business, and when a man on the descending stairs happened to stumble and fall, the crowds behind him surged forward, with the result that there was a squirming heap of humanity, men, women and children, all piled up helter skelter, being crushed and smothered, with the overflow falling over the sides of the bridge on to the tracks. Despite the supposed efficiency of the police and railway guards, their efforts were absolutely futile to prevent the disaster. It all happened in such a brief space of time that so far there has not been a really coherent account of what actually did happen. But the grim truth is that 76 persons are dead and 59 more are lying in a critical condition in hospitals (this, according to an official Ministry of Railways report), because of the fact that in the land famed for its courtesy and good manners, a crowd, for no excusable reason that one can see, acted in a most unmannerly and discourteous manner—with results that are shocking in the fullest sense of that word.

America, China and Russia and Japan's Plan to Restore the Manchu Dynasty

THE three nations most vitally concerned by Japan's present scheme to restore the Manchu Dynasty are America, China and Russia. America is concerned because the Japanese action will lead to a still further violation of the Washington Conference treaties thereby causing further chaos in the Far Eastern situation. China is concerned because the Manchu restoration will lead to a further consolidation of Japan's position in China's northeastern provinces and Mongolia and in addition may lead to the loss of North China. Russia is concerned because the Japanese move will vitally affect Outer Mongolia, which borders on Russian territory and is regarded as a part of the Soviet Union. Also, it is correct to say that all three of these nations are concerned because the Japanese scheme, if carried out, will mean the turning back of the clock from the standpoint of the development of republicanism in Asia. Whether these three nations, China, the United States and the Soviet Union, are making any plans, individually or collectively, to make their views known in Tokyo on this subject, has not been announced. That they could, by acting unitedly, exert a restraining influence on Japanese policy in this regard, is obvious.

Also, before leaving this phase of the subject, something should be said about the attitude of Great Britain. The *Manchester Guardian*, Liberal organ, on Jan. 3 published a strong editorial denunciation of Japan's scheme to restore the recidivist Pu-Yi to the Dragon Throne, declaring that recent events in China, particularly the Fukien rebellion had brought the event nearer. After declaring that Japan was finding negotiations with the Chinese Government as deadly as "direct assault," the paper declared that Japan is now engaged in collecting immediate profits in the shape of future influence in Mongolia and also has an eye on "remoter gains" arising from the fighting in Fukien. But while the *Guardian* may represent liberal or even mass opinion in England on this subject it does not mean that British official attitude as represented by the present Tory Government is opposed to the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty. There are many powerful personages in Great Britain who would welcome a restoration of the Manchu Monarchy not only in Manchuria and Mongolia, but also over all China, just as they welcomed the original Japanese occupation of the Chinese northeastern provinces three years ago. Proof of this was provided in Sir John Simon's wishy-washy attitude on the Manchurian issue when it was under League consideration at Geneva, and in the attitude of British die-hards and other small-fry in China, particularly such spokesmen as H. G. W. Woodhead who has long been conducting a subtle propaganda favorable to the Pu-Yi restoration. For example, the latest issue of Woodhead's new magazine *Oriental Affairs*, contained a seven-column personal eulogy of Pu-Y which was written by Woodhead, who took great pains to deny the reports that the Manchu boy emperor was kidnapped at Tientsin and sent to Manchuria under Japanese escort in December, 1931. Woodhead also explained in considerable detail the circumstances which surrounded Pu-Yi's escape from the Winter Palace to the Japanese Legation in Peiping in December, 1924 when it was feared he might share the fate of the Czar before a firing squad of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. In other words Woodhead took great pains to brighten up the dark spots in Pu-Yi's career and also quoted an American correspondent who interviewed the Boy Emperor for a few minutes and then expressed the opinion that he was a young man of promise and not the weakling as heretofore regarded.

There doesn't seem to be any further reasons for questioning the reports regarding Japan's plan for the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty. A report from Changchun through the *United Press* dated Jan. 4 said that the title "Emperor of Manchukuo" would be bestowed on Henry Pu-Yi on March I, following which, in April or May, the "Emperor" would visit Japan on a Japanese warship for the purpose of paying his compliments to the Imperial Japanese Family, congratulating the Japanese Emperor and Empress on the birth of the Crown Prince and also for the purpose of "pledging the friendship of the two countries." A report from Tokyo which appeared in the *Peiping Chronicle* on Dec. 30 quoted the spokesman of the Japan Foreign Office as confirming the reports pertaining to the Manchu restoration. It was stated however, that pending the announcement of the Japanese Government's official attitude, "there would be a strict censorship of all outgoing cable messages on the subject." As a result of this censorship all Japanese messages bearing on the matter have merely hinted at "important pending developments" in Manchukuo, of which the following *Rengo* message may be regarded as typical :

> Tokyo, Dec. 30—The Manchukuo Government authorities have tentatively decided on the national policy to meet the desires of the 30,000,000 people, as the result of a series of consulatations among the ministries, it is reported from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, today. The matter will be brought before a conference of a special committee shortly and will be definitely decided on Feb. 27. It is expected that the national policy of the New State will be made public on March 1, which is the second anniversary of the founding of the New State.

Through a curious coincidence, the *United Press* carried a message from Tokyo, also dated Dec. 30,

stating that Gen. Ting Shih-yuan, the Manchukuo Minister to Japan, had suddenly resigned, giving ill-health as a reason. Gen. Ting's resignation was immediately accepted by Hsieh Chieh-shih, the puppet foreign minister in Changchun, who stated that no successor had been chosen. Since Ting Shih-yuan, who is of Chinese nationality, has been serving as the minister of the puppet state in Tokyo for several months, his sudden resignation on the day of Japan's announcement of a pending change in the status of Manchukuo, naturally created the impression in Chinese circles that he was dissatisfied with the said "pending developments."

"I WILL PROTECT YOU"

The Japanese cat crowns the mouse, Pu-Yi. This cartoon, reproduced from the *Hsin Peiping Pao*, refers to the forthcoming coronation of Henry Pu-Yi as "Emperor" of Manchukuo. The Chinese characters represent the Feline Japan as saying to the Mouse, Pu-Yi, "Don't be afraid, I have come to protect you."

According to reports which have been sent abroad by foreign correspondents in Tokyo Japan's next move in Manchuria will be in three stages, (1) Restoration of Pu-Yi to the Manchu throne; (2) Promulgation of a new constitution for the "Empire of Manchuria and Mongolia;" and (3) Conclusion of a new Japan-Manchukuo "agreement" or protocol replacing the one which was signed shortly following the creation of the puppet state, or on Sept. 15, 1932, wherein Japan recognized the "independence" of the puppet state and assumed responsibility for its internal and external defense. According to a report published in the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* on Dec. 24, Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, stated that he had obtained the agreement of the Tokyo cabinet ministers for the conclusion of a "second Japan-Manchukuo Agreement" which was designed to further strengthen both the political and economic ties or "bloc" between Japan and Manchuria. The move was frankly recognized as another step toward eventual annexation, the procedure in many respects resembling that which was followed in the case of Japan's annexation of Korea. Little has as yet been published regarding the proposed new constitution which is scheduled for promulgation simultaneously with the restoration of the monarchy. Chao Hsin-po, who first served as "mayor" of Mukden following the original Japanese occupation late in 1931, and who later became head of the Changchun legislative yuan, has been in Tokyo for several months working on the new Manchukuo "constitution," but according to a report in the Japanese newspapers it has not yet been decided whether the country is to remain a "regency" or is to become an outright "monarchy." However, it is certain that the new constitution will closely follow that of Japan, in order to further facilitate ultimate Japanese annexation.

A dispatch from Peiping published in the *Shun Pao* on Jan. 5 stated that the Japanese military authorities, headed by Col. Doihara, had organized a so-called "enthronement commission" in Changchun which is making arrangements for the ceremonies which are to be staged in most elaborate manner with the object of impressing the people, particularly the Mongolian leaders. According to the report the commission is to be composed of Manchu and Chinese officials of the Manchukuo regime, including Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Chieh Chieh-shih, Ting Chien-hsiu, Hsi Chia, Feng Han-chin and other minor officials, including Chao Hsin-po. A *Reuter* report from Peiping on Jan. 7 stated the enthronement plans in Manchukuo had stimulated considerable activity in the secondhand and curio markets in Peiping where former retainers of the Manchu imperial household were searching for secondhand robes and other paraphernalia which heretofore has been sold in the Peiping shops and bazaars to American tourists. The coronation robe which Pu-Yi is scheduled to wear, however, will be made in Tokyo in a tailoring establishment which caters to the Japanese Imperial family. Pu-Yi's throne, costing Yen 10,000, is also being made in Japan and according to reports in the Japanese newspapers will be a combination of ancient Chinese craftsmanship and modern Japanese ideas.

Of much more serious import, however, were reports in the Chinese newspapers in Peiping to the effect that the enthronement ceremonies in Changchun may be quickly followed by fresh Japanese military activities in north China. According to *Reuters* correspondent, it was thought that such Japanese military activities would be confined for the present to eastern Chahar with the object of winning over the support of the Mongolian leaders. In this connection there have been numerous reports that Col. Doihara, who is engineering the restoration on behalf of the Japanese Kwantung Army, is now in Tientsin. The *China Times* also published a dispatch from Peiping on Jan. 5 suggesting that the Pu-Yi enthronement probably would be followed by a Japanese military drive into north China, possibly with the object of obtaining control of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which extends into Inner-Mongolia. The *Sin Wan Pao*, a leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, expressed a similar fear that the restoration of the Manchu dynasty would be immediately followed by further Japanese military adventures, not only into Inner-Mongolia but also into Suiyuan and even Sinkiang and ultimately into north China, where serious political confusion still exists due to Japanese intrigue and aggression. Attention was called to the fact that several Japanese spies, disguised as Chinese, recently have been arrested in various parts of Hopei and Shansi provinces and that Tientsin is filled with Japanese and Manchukuo secret emissaries, many of the Manchukuo emissaries being former retainers of the former imperial regime in Peiping.

GEN. LIU KWEI-TANG AND THE SO-CALLED NEUTRAL ZONE

Gen. Liu Kwei-tang, whose nickname is Liu Hai-chi,

or "Black No. 7" was originally stationed in Shantung, and according to reports in the Chinese newspapers earned his living by banditry. Later he joined the notorious bandit leader, Chang Chung-chang then governor of Shantung, but when Chang was ousted from the province Liu and his followers moved over into Hopei. Sometime before the Japanese drive in Jehol he went to that province and was assigned to the defence of Kailu on the border between Jehol and Fengtien. But when the Japanese invaded Jehol, Liu decided to compromise and joined the foreign invaders. He then moved his troops to Dolonor on the border between Jehol and Chahar and when the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang set up his standard in that province, Liu Kwei-tang deserted the Japanese and joined Feng. It was this action which enabled the Christian General to claim he had "captured" Dolonor from the Japanese invaders. But when Feng's movement collapsed, Liu then went back to the Japanese; however, this got him into trouble with Gen. Tang Yu-ling, the former Governor of Jehol who also had made peace with the Japanese invaders and was stationed in the same area. Recently, Liu decided to move out of Chahar and as others have done before him, he moved into the so-called "Neutral Zone" between Peiping-Tientsin and the Great Wall which was created as a result of the Sino-Japanese truce signed on May 31 of last year.

Gen. Liu's real motives in invading the Neutral Zone are naturally not known, but the Peiping correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* reported on Jan. 4 that "authoritative circles" in Peiping were inclined to believe that the Japanese were behind Liu's activities, their object being first, to expose the inability of the Chinese commanders in Peiping to preserve order in north China, and second, to prove Japan's willingness and ability to suppress "disorder" in north China. But regardless of the motives behind Liu's movements, he succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Peiping where he robbed one Briton connected with the British Legation in Peiping and kidnapped two Chinese students connected with an American missionary institution located at Tungchow, near Peiping. Liu originally was credited with possessing some 9,000 troops, but most of them apparently remained in Chahar. With some 900 cavalry under his command he has been terrorizing the countryside between Peiping and Tientsin and according to latest reports is now making for northern Shantung.

As expected, Liu's adventure provided the Japanese with a further excuse for showing their military strength. First, a Japanese airplane fully loaded with bombs slowly encircled Peiping, including the Foreign Legation area and then shortly afterward Japanese troops began to move down into the Neutral Zone from the passes in the Great Wall along the southern Jehol border. A report in the *China Press* from Peiping on Jan. 5 claimed that some of Liu's troops had joined another pro-Japanese general, Shih Yu-shan, who is still operating in northeastern Hopei province and who calls his forces the "Eastern Asiatic Army." At the time of the Sino-Japanese armistice the Japanese compelled the Chinese to incorporate a considerable number of Shih's troops into the "Peace Preservation Units" stationed in the Neutral Zone. A report in the *Shun Pao* on Jan. 5 alleged that there are several Russian "White-Guard" generals serving in Liu Kwei-tang's army. On Dec. 30 the Japanese Military Attache in Peiping, Col. Shibayama, warned Gen. Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese Government commander in Peiping that the Japanese intended to take action against Gen. Liu in the event he entered the zone. Tang Yu-ling, the "traitor" general who surrendered Jehol to the Japanese, on Dec. 22 petitioned Gen. Sung Chien-yuan, governor of Chahar, to rescind the order for his (Gen. Tang's) arrest, promising to be good in future and assist in the defense of Chahar. But the Chinese authorities at Nanking immediately rejected the petition, apparentl suspecting that Tang is still secretly working with the Japanese in connection with the independence movement in Inner-Mongolia.

JAPANESE ARMY STILL HOLDING EASTERN CHAHAR

On December 16, a mixed force of Japanese and Manchukuo troops, accompanied by a tank and armored-car corps and fleet of airplanes began a sudden advance from western Jehol province into eastern and southeastern Chahar. The Japanese-Manchukuo army, numbering some 4,000, moved in two columns, one directed at Kuyuan and the other at Chichen. These towns are located to the northeast and east of Kalgan, capital of Chahar, which is located on the strategically important Peiping-Suiyuan railway which runs into Inner-Mongolia. Kalgan also is at the southern end of the overland motor-road and trail across the Gobi desert which connects with Urga, capital of Outer-Mongolia, which is controlled by the Soviet Union. The Japanese announced that their purpose was to clear the border area between Jehol and Chahar of "bandits" which allegedly were making preparations to invade Jehol. The Japanese Military Attache in Peiping told the Chinese authorities that the Japanese and Manchukuo troops "would be withdrawn immediately after the bandits had been suppressed." Whether the "bandits" that the Japanese were after in this area were the troops of Liu Kwei-tang is not known, but the Japanese promise to evacuate has not been carried out. A report from Peiping through *Kuomin* on Jan. 5 stated that the Japanese were busily engaged in the construction of roads along the Jehol-Chahar border, but of still greater significance, they have constructed an extensive airdrome, at Kuyuan, which is located on the overland trail connecting Kalgan and Dolonor, and also commands the motor-road leading from Kalgan to Urga.

According to neutral foreign observers who have been in Kalgan recently, the Japanese objective in invading this area is two-fold: (1) to block the only remaining direct route connecting China and Soviet Russia and to open the way for a further advance into Inner-Mongolia. The foreign observers claim that the presence of a strong Japanese-Manchukuo force with a fleet of air-bombers at Kuyuan is certain to exert strong political influence upon the the Inner-Mongolians who are demanding independence, or at least autonomy, from China. The *Peiping Chronicle* reported on Dec. 29 that a large Japanese engineering detachment had arrived at Kuyuan and several thousand laborers had been employed on the construction of a road connecting Kuyuan with Dolonor on the Chahar-Jehol border where a large Japanese garrison is stationed.

"WHOSE HOPEI?"

The *China Critic*, well-known Chinese magazine published in English, printed an editorial in its Jan. 28 issue headed, "Whose Hopei?" The reference was to conditions prevailing in the Neutral Zone north of Peiping and Tientsin which was "demilitarized" in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese armistice. It seems an inspector connected with the Nanking Ministry of Education visited the zone for the purpose of inspecting the schools. According to the report practically all the schools had been occupied by Japanese troops and many had been destroyed or looted. All libraries and scientific instruments had been carried away. Schools which have managed to reopen are not permitted to teach the Kuomintang principles and teachers have been warned not to refer to China's national humiliation. All pictures of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sun, father of the Nationalist movement, have been destroyed and Japanese "inspectors" sent into the area announcedly for the purpose of observing bandit activities, visit the schools and urge the teachers to include courses in Japanese language and history. Pressure has been put on the local Chinese population to

join a so-called "Society for the Study of Japanese Language and Culture," for which a fee of 50-cents a month is charged. Chinese who join the "society" receive protection, but those who refuse frequently are visited by "bandits" and their property looted. Also, those who cannot display membership cards are likely to be accused of "anti-Japanese" activities, which apparently is another name for "dangerous thoughts," making the victim subject to arrest and persecution. In consequence the so-called "Japanese Society" is rapidly extending its influence throughout northern Hopei province. The Chinese authorities at Tientsin on Dec. 21 issued an order banning the Japanese Society and also the so-called "Pan-Asiatic League," which has its headquarters in Changchun, capital of Manchukuo.

The *Osaka Mainichi* on Dec. 21 reported that a Chinese financial institution known as the "Tientsin Industrial Bank" was opening branches in various cities of Manchukuo for the purpose of promoting trade between China proper and Manchukuo. The Japanese report stated the bank was capitalized at $2,000,000, but the name of the institution does not appear in any of the local directories.

The Chinese authorities, apparently, have given up hope of regaining control of the walled city of Shanhaikwan, which is located at the point where the Great Wall of China reaches the sea. A *Reuter* report from Peiping on Jan. 5 said the Japanese had now controlled Shanhaikwan for more than a year and apparently intended to retain control until the Japanese military authorities had completed their new permanent barracks which are being constructed just north of the town. Another report bearing on the subject which appeared in the *China Press* on Jan. 4 said that the Japanese had proposed that Shanhaikwan be "internationalized." A report in the *China Times* (Dec. 21) stated that four Japanese destroyers are now anchored at Chinwantao.

Yin Tung, who was associated with Li Chi-yi and Yin Ju-ken, in the negotiations with the Japanese for the resumption of railway, postal and telegraphic services between north China and Manchukuo, and who was later appointed managing-director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, has threatened to resign due to the action of the Nanking Government in blocking all further negotiations. The *Osaka Mainichi* and *Kobe Shimbun*, leading Japanese newspapers, published an interview with Li Chi-yi, one of the Chinese delegates, who allegedly had arrived in Nagasaki from Shanghai. According to the report, Li was traveling under an assumed Japanese name, but claimed to be a secret emissary from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. In the course of the interview Li said that Gen. Chiang would not permit Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to return to north China, owing to the belief he might cause trouble with the Japanese. The interview concluded with the statement that the Nanking Foreign Office "still has many pro-American elements who are trying to exclude the 'pro-Japanese' elements, hence those Chinese officials who were friendly toward Japan were at a disadvantage."

Collapse of Fukien Rebellion Due Chiefly to Nanking's Aviation Service

THE skilful use of modern military airplanes manned by Chinese cadets recently graduated from the Government aviation school at Hangchow was chiefly responsible for the collapse of the Fukien rebellion. The complete story of China's initial extensive use of the modern air-bomber pursuit and observation plane in enforcing the authority of the Central Government is not yet available. But sufficient is known to enable neutral observers to certify to the fact that it was the recently-developed military aviation branch which chiefly was responsible for the victory which now appears to be on the point of early consummation. Had it not been for Nanking's fleet of planes manned by some sixty young cadets, the Nineteenth Route Army, in all probability, would have broken through Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's lines stretched along the Chekiang-Fukien border. The neutral observers, upon whose opinion the foregoing statements are based, did not wish to detract from the abilities of Nanking's modern-trained troops, who gave a good account of themselves in the fighting at Pingyang, Taishun, Chingyuan, Yinping, Yangho and Pucheng, but were handicapped by transportation problems, as is always the case in Chinese fighting. Hence it was the aviation branch which really created demoralization in the rear of the Nineteenth Route Army, one of the best fighting forces in the country.

As stated, the complete story of China's first extensive use of modern military airplanes in crushing a domestic revolt is not yet available, but when it is available it undoubtedly will show that the slogan, "Salvation Through Aviation" is more than a meaningless phrase and that the extensive use of a modern air-service will not only cure the widespread disease of military revolt within the country, but also the more serious problem of foreign aggression. One incident observed by a foreign eye-witness will serve to emphasize this point: On or about Jan. 1 a force of Communists numbering between 2,000 and 2,500 slipped through the weakened Government lines and managed to reach a point within fifteen miles of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, where the chief Nanking military headquarters is located. Observation planes scouting over the city and its environs spotted the rebels and gave the alarm. Immediately several squadrons of pursuit-bombers manned by young Chinese aviators went into action, swooping low over the enemy liness dropping bombs and machine-gunning. After dropping their loads, the planes returned to the Nanchang air-base, reloaded without stopping the engines and returned to the scene of action with clock-work precision. The result was that the red force was quickly scattered and demoralized and Nanchang saved from capture by a cleverly-conceived Communist coup which might have been disastrous, had it not been for the airplanes. This victory was accomplished almost entirely by light pursuit-bombing planes almost before the infantry forces could be transported to the affected area.

The bombing of Changchow, Amoy, Chuanchow, Foochow and other coastwise cities of Fukien province as well as fortified positions in the northern part of the province, which broke down the morale of the main rebel forces, was conducted by long-range bombers which also operated chiefly from the Nanchang base. This means that the Government bombers were forced to carry their loads from 300 to 350 miles before reaching their objective and then after dropping their loads had to return an equal distance to the home base. The planes usually left Nanchang about 7 o'clock in the morning, but since they have an average loaded cruising speed of 120 to 135 miles an hour, they were able to reach their objective, drop their loads and return to the home base by noon or shortly after. According to report the Government planes only had one or two forced landings and no casualties and only on one occasion did a Fukien plane offer resistence. But the battle was a brief one resulting in the disabling and forced-landing of the enemy plane near Foochow. For some reason the Chinese

newspapers and news reports have made little mention of the Government's aviation activities, but Capt. Chang Yu-ku, commander of the 3rd Aviation Squadron, reported (*Kuomin*) on Jan. 7 that Government planes had almost completely destroyed the rebel defense works in the vicinity of the walled city of Kutien, which is located some 40 miles east of Yenping. Air-bombers also played an effective part in the demoralization of the enemy forces at Yenping, the capture of which opened the way for the drive on Kutien and Shuikow, which cities constitute the outer-defense of Foochow. Shuikow is located about 50 miles west of Foochow on the Min River while Kutien is inland about seventy miles to the northwest of Foochow.

Sun Fo, Chairman of the Nanking Legislative Yuan, who returned to Nanking this week from a trip to Canton where he conferred with Southern political leaders regarding a possible reorganization of the Central Government and the Kuomintang Party.

According to Government reports from Nanking through both *Reuters* and *Kuomin*, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 9, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces were within 25 miles of Foochow and the fall of that city was expected in a few days. It was claimed that following the fall of Yenping, Kutien and Shiukow, there were no further serious obstructions on the way to Foochow. The report through *Reuters* stated that demoralized troops were pouring into Foochow, that all shops in the city had been closed and business was at a standstill. The leaders of the rebel forces were considering the removal of their headquarters to Changhcow, near Amoy. While some of the Chinese news reports stated that the 19th Route forces sent into southeastern Chekiang were still attacking the Government troops in the vicinity of Taishun and Pingyang, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reports stated the fall of Yenping had made the positions of the rebel forces in southeastern Chekiang untenable, hence they would be forced to either surrender or withdraw southward.

Telegrams from Nanchang on Jan. 7 stated that the fall of Yenping, strategic city on the Min River, about 100 miles northwest of Foochow, has due partially to the desertion of an important commander, Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu, who was defending Yenping on behalf of the 19th Route forces. Nanchang telegrams claimed that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had appointed Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army, said appointment to become effective following the completion of the campaign. It was claimed that Gen. Tan had volunteered his services in assisting the Government forces against the Fukien rebels as well as the red forces in Fukien.

While it is too early to speculate on the probable outcome of the military situation in Fukien province, spokesmen of the Nanking Government claim it is unlikely that the Government forces will continue the advance into southern Fukien. It is believed that the 19th Route Army, following the evacuation of Foochow, will withdraw its headquarters to Changchow, near Amoy, following which there probably will be a house-cleaning, resulting in the retirement of Gen. Chen Ming-shu and his immediate followers. When this has been accomplished the 19th Route forces probably will be reorganized, some being incorporated into the Nanking armies and others possibly joining Gen. Chen Chi-tang at Canton. Some of the more radical leaders, according to report, may join the Kiangsi reds, but the Government victory over the Fukien forces will probably pave the way for the early eradication of the Communist forces in Kiangsi. Most neutral observers familiar with the Kiangsi situation claim that had it not been for the Fukien rebellion, Gen. Chiang's troops and air-forces would have eliminated the main red bands in a short time.

THE POLITICAL ANGLE

The pending completion of the military phase of the Fukien campaign has been responsible for the opening of political issues pertaining to the reorganization of the Central Government and the Kuomintang Party. Sun Fo, head of the Nanking Legislative Yuan, who made a trip to Manila, Hongkong, and Canton, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday of this week. In an interview which appeared in the *China Press* Sun Fo said that he had discussed political issues with Hu Han-ming, Chen Chi-tang and other Southern leaders. As to Hu Han-ming's "Eight Principles" which were announced sometime ago, Sun Fo said they could be summarized under four chief headings:

1. That military leaders should not interfere with politics and the control of the army be placed directly under the central government;

2. That the civil rights of the people be completely sanctioned by the government;

3. The equalization of rights between the central and local governments; and

4. That all affairs concerning the government's finances be made public.

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The return of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, also on Tuesday of this week, from his long visit in Europe, likewise attracted major attention in the Chinese newspapers, where considerable speculation exists as to the Young Marshal's future activities. In his statements in the papers, Marshal Chang said that he had returned in response to messages received from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and after a few days in Shanghai, he planned to visit Gen. Chiang at Nanchang for a discussion of the situation. The Japanese have been paying close attention to the Young Marshal's movements and according to report have warned the Chinese authorities that they will not permit him to return to North China.

Of interest in connection with the Japanese issue, Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the People's Government at Foochow, circulated an interview to the Shanghai papers on Jan. 4 alleging that Y. Suma, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation had visited Foochow for the special purpose of checking up on reports that the 19th Route Army had granted a railway construction concession in southern Fukien to an American company. According to Chen's statement, he was told by Suma that information to this effect had been given out in Nanking, the alleged object being to create the impression that the 19th Route Army had granted the concession. Mr. Chen declared the report was without foundation and that his government had never been approached directly or indirectly by any foreign group for a concession in Fukien province. Chen also charged Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei with attempts to "apply a thick coat of red to the Fukien movement" as a means of discrediting it with America, Britain, Japan and the League Powers. Chen concluded with the declaration that the Nanking authorities apparently had little to learn from a study of the statecraft of Machiavelli. Of direct interest in connecton with the socialistic platform of the 19th Route Army leaders, pertaining to land-redistribution and state-ownership of lands, forests and mines and essential industries, was a *Reuter* report from Singapore on Jan. 8 stating that the Fukien property-owners had begun to remit their funds back to Malaya in order to avoid confiscation. Heretofore it has been the other way about, that is, the Fukien ex-patriots always remitted their funds back to their home province from Malaya, the Philippines and the South Seas.

WANG CHING-WEI'S VIEWS

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Executive Yuan, strongly denounced the Fukien rebel leaders in the course of an address delivered in Nanking on Jan. 9. He said that the campaign against the Fukien political leaders was tantamount to the campaign against communist banditry. He also declared that it was necessary for the Government to use forceful means in the eradication of the so-called "personal armies" about the country. He said that it was extraordinary that the 19th Route Army with its distinguished record in opposing the Japanese invasion of Shanghai, should have been misled into the independence adventure in Fukien province and declared that this apparently had been due to the fact that the rank and file of the army had been misled by a few "unscrupulous" leaders. However, he said that the fundamental trouble was the ignorance of the common soldiers who owed "blind allegiance" to a few commanders and not to the Central Govenrment. He said this was a serious problem confronting the country and unless it could be rectified, the obstacles to national revival would be insurmountable.

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In a further statement or interview, referring to the issues brought up by Hu Han-ming, the Cantonese leader, Wang Ching-wei, gave answer to a number of questions to the following effect:

"*Question*:—It has lately been reported that Hu Han-min will proceed to the Capital shortly. Will Mr. Hu indeed come to the Capital?

"*Answer*:—Mr. Hu is an old friend of mine. I hope Mr. Hu will do one of two things: firstly, proceed to the Capital and participate actively in the affairs of the Government; or, secondly, to maintain a critical, but benevolent attitude towards the Government while living in retirement. The best course is the former, but should he chose the latter course, we will also accord him due respect. But what I most emphatically wish Mr. Hu not to do is this, namely, the utilization of the Fukien revolt for the overthrow of the National Government; for that would be seriously detrimental to the personal character of Mr. Hu.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former head of the Chinese Administration in Manchuria and later in North China, who returned this week to Shanghai from a stay of practically eight months in Italy and other parts of Europe. Marshal Chang's return has led to much political speculation as to his future role in Chinese affairs.

"*Q*:—Mr. Hu is reported to have consulted with and requested, the Fukien authorities, through his representatives, to abolish the People's Government and to concentrate efforts on the overthrow of General Chiang Kai-shek. Have you not also heard such reports? What is your opinion thereon?

"*A*:—I have also heard such reports. However, since Chen Ming-shu and Li Chi-shen are bent on the overthrow of the Republic of China and the destruction and desertion of the Kuomintang of China, how can they be willing to accept Mr. Hu's proposal? The view is held in certain quarters that, now that Fukien is defeated, the proposal might, under such circumstances, be accepted. Should this view prove true, however, the failure of the Chen-Li rebellion would be all the more certain. For they started the armed revolt as opponents of the Republic of China and the Kuomintang of China; should they limit their objective, after an initial defeat, to the overthrow of Chiang alone, their action would simply be insincere and ridiculous. Therefore, Chen and Li will of course not accept Mr. Hu's proposal; however, even if they should accept it, they would only be hastening their own defeat. I therefore extremely regret that Mr. Hu is carrying out such plans.

"*Q*:—It is said that formerly when you were living in retirement and Mr. Hu was serving as an official of the Government, you opposed Nanking. Now, however when you are serving as an official of the Government and Mr. Hu is living in retirement, you are upholding the Government at Nanking. I fail to understand this point, and wonder how you would explain it.

"*A*:—On this point, I will not only explain it further, but will remind you that I have offered explana-

tions on it repeatedly in the past. Before September 18, 1931, I advocated the rapid readjustment of Chinese domestic politics. For this reason, my views were not in harmony with those held at Nanking. Since September 18, 1931, however, I have been stressing the importance of national salvation and preservation before the question of politics. That's why I am now in Nanking. As to the attitude of Mr. Hu, before he was detained at Tangshan (on Feb. 28, in the 20th year), to him Nanking was good in every respect. After his detention at Tangshan, however, he regarded Nanking as bad in every respect. While he was in Nanking, he forbade anybody to oppose Nanking. Now that he has left Nanking, he will not tolerate anybody to remain in Nanking. Moreover, there is another point of great difference between myself and Mr. Hu. When I was opposing Nanking, I only used the force within the Party for such opposition; I was absolutely unwilling to utilize other influence for such purpose. During the Communist Uprising at Canton on December 11 in the 16th Year (1927), the 4th Army (the "Ironsides) which obeyed my orders would rather fight our opponents on the one hand and the Communist bandits on the other, and fail in such a fight unto death. We were unwilling however to utilize the force of the Communist bandits. This is what Chen and Li are at present doing and in turn Mr. Hu is utilizing Chen and Li—a thing we would under no circumstances stoop to do."

The Two "Worst Books" on China and Japan Since 1931

By W. B. and H. H.

FOLLOWING a cheerful custom of the genial *American Spectator*, which lists in each issue "the worst book of the month," the two volumes here under review* are respectfully nominated as the worst books (at least in English) that have been published on China and Japan since the Mikado's gunmen seized Mukden on September 18, 1931. And considering the strong competition for this distinction, Mr. Townsend and Professor O'Conroy have a lot coming to them in the way of wreaths of donkey ears, high offices in the famed Ananias Club of Roosevelt the First, and bristling coxcombs.

Mr. Townsend learned ALL about China during three months in the American Consulate of Shanghai (while the Sino-Japanese war was raging here) and a little less than a year in the American Consulate of Foochow. Quite evidently he was aided in his search for knowledge by a careful study of the writings of Rodney Gilbert and post-graduate courses in such institutions of the higher learning as the bar of the Shanghai Club and its Foochow equivalent. Professor O'Conroy, on the other hand, has actually spent quite a number of years in Japan as a teacher in the Keio University of Tokyo, but for some reason not revealed in the course of his ravings he has a pathological hatred of all things Japanese excepting their women, and his professed admiration for them is somewhat discounted by his own allegation that he left his Japanese wife to face possible death on the dubious grounds of "keeping in touch with last minute events" for his book. However, a wholly credible *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo on December 14, 1933, stated that O'Conroy actually deserted his wife in Marseilles, France, several years ago and she was able to return to her own country only through Japanese consular aid. And, prior to the *Reuter* dispatch, the *Japan Chronicle*, which cannot be accused of being pro-Japanese, voiced considerable doubt of O'Conroy's sensational tale, wherefore there is reason to suspect that the Professor is not only pathological in his hatred of Japan, but also pathological in his handling of the truth.

The thesis of Townsend is the not exactly novel diehard one, that what's wrong with China is the Chinese, while the Japanese are noble knights in shining armor who give freely of their flesh and blood to defend western civilization against Celestial swinishness. The thesis of O'Conroy is that what's wrong with Japan is the Japanese men, who are all corrupt, cruel, dumb, degenerate, depraved, vicious, and generally monstrous, while China is a cute and gentle little lamb being led to the slaughter on the sacrificial altars of the Mikado.

Townsend's book contains more errors and obvious exaggerations than could possibly be enumerated within the space of this review. Rodney Gilbert, at least, does know something about China, and his hodge-podges are largely due to seeing the mote in his brother's eye while overlooking the beam in his own, but the China which Townsend presents is almost entirely alien to the country over which the reviewers have roamed five and eleven years respectively. For example, one Chinese trait, according to Townsend, is always to promise something (like returning a suit from a dry-cleaners) far ahead of actual delivery. As a matter of cold fact, this happens less frequently in China than in the West, for the simple reason that the Chinese make very little effort to be quick, while Westerners do and consequently often fail. But there is little point in enumerating all the idiotic errors such as this with which the book abounds; it is amusing, however, to note that Townsend lists the *China Weekly Review* as published by Chinese, and trots forth that gay Rodney Gilbertian theme that when Chinese dogs cease to bark at a foreigner, it is time for him to leave if he wishes to avoid going to the dogs! Of course, if one desires to write a book like Townsend's it is best to leave while one is still such a stranger that Chinese dogs, like dogs the world over, take vocal note of the fact. And in connection with dogs, Sinologue Townsend avows that the Chinese call foreigners "running dogs;" as a matter of fact, the phrase has never been applied except to *Chinese* who have supported foreign imperialism.

Turning to more serious aspects of Townsend's tome, we find such allegations that "the most prominent characteristic in the Chinese mentality as opposed to our own" is lying, that the Chinese completely lack physical courage, that "there are no Chinese athletes," that "the three stand-by pleasures of the average Chinese are in order of preference gluttony, coition and gossip," that corruption in China is far more extensive than in any Western country such as the United States where "we have a fairly numerous corps of honest citizenry," and that "cheating (in student examinations) is not the serious offense in Chinese estimation that is among Western Europeans and Americans."

Most of this indictment, very obviously, is all rot, relatively speaking; that is to say, there is not an iota of evidence to show that any of the items therein save lack of physical courage is any more pronounced among the Chinese than among Westerners. Lying does take somewhat different forms in China than in the West, as any journalist who has worked in both areas of the world can testify, but in political lying, for example, a French statesman can make a Chinese, or even a Japanese,

*Ways That Are Dark: The Truth About China, by Ralph Townsend; published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

The Menace of Japan, by T. O'Conroy; published by Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., London.

look like a rank amateur. To say "there are no Chinese athletes" would indicate Townsend did not even glance at the sports section of any Shanghai newspaper while he was in China. Certainly gluttony is pronounced at Chinese banquets, which supplied Townsend with probably his only information about Chinese eating, but did he never attend an American, French, Russian, or German banquet? Gossip is especially characteristic of illiterate people everywhere, but Chinese illiterates do not exceed western illiterates in this form of entertainment. As to the second named "stand-by" pleasure, we are too modest to draw any invidious distinctions between East and West.

Did the Teapot Dome scandal cause the "honest citizenry" of the United States to oust the Republican administration, Mr. Townsend? And if space permitted we could ask a hundred similar embarrassing questions along this line. Regarding cheating in examinations, one of the reviewers sardonically recalls an episode at his dear old *alma mater* in Ohio, U.S.A., when the "honor" system was introduced and one student took it sufficiently seriously to report another for dishonesty, with the result that the student making the report was subsequently ducked in the campus lake by his indignant fellows.

Townsend sheds many tears over Chinese ingratitude to the missionaries for their uplifting efforts. Well, this might not be so peculiarly Chinese to Mr. Townsend if he had studied the origin of a very ancient *Western* adage: "Beware of a Greek bearing gifts." But Mr. Townsend is blissfully unaware that missionary enterprise has invariably been coupled with gunboats and all they connote in Celestial history. He, however, does think the missionaries of today are too kind and naive in their charity to the heathen Chinese, but he might be comforted by the words of one bearer of the Cross in Yunnan to one of the reviewers: "The Chinese are a wicked people and that is why we are here; if they were good, they wouldn't need us."

The Shanghai war started, if we may believe Mr. Townsend, only because of the effrontery of the 19th Route Army in stationing itself along the very borders of Chinese territory in North Shanghai near where many Japanese lived. Verily, these Chinamen are terrible; some of them even have nerve enough to try to keep what is left of the country. But the Japanese,—ah, so unselfish and so noble! "We may expect a decided limitation" of opium addiction in Manchuria because of their conquest there. Believe it or not, but that's what Mr. Townsend says on Page 251, in spite of official figures that the Manchukuo opium monopoly under Japanese auspices has doubled its profits in a year.

Now let us turn to O'Conroy for some equally luscious asininity on the opposite side. *Every* son of Dai Nihon believes the Mikado is divine. Then why the terrible Japanese official anxiety over the spread of dangerous thoughts? And being apparently a loyal Briton although an Irishman, does the Professor deny what is writ in all the royal manifestoes from Buckingham that King George V rules "by grace of God?"

"If you can imagine an England," says O'Conroy, "with its people totally ignorant, being educated along the lines of Japan, that is, being convinced that the King is divine, that each Englishman shares this divine right, and further that England is the only country in the world peopled by divine beings, then you can picture Japan soon after the Restoration."

Now it is probably true that the divinity complex is more pronounced in Japan than in any other modern country with the possible exception of Nazi Germany, but a similar complex is by no means alien to Anglo-Saxon mentality. Kipling's famed "Recessional," with its florid effusion,

"God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Under whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,"

is a part of the Church of England service on some occasions, and many similar examples could be cited.

However, presumably unlike the English, if one believes O'Conroy, the "Japanese are inherently cruel;" they "have a lust for bloodshed that needs no firing by war or rage;" and "every Japanese knows he is divine, and that no member of any other race shares this origin."

But is cruelty an exclusively Japanese trait? Or even an exclusively Oriental trait, if one could reconcile O'Conroy and Townsend enough to believe both of them? What of a lynching mob in the United States, or a pogrom in old Russia or present-day Germany? True, the Japanese, as O'Conroy cites, have ruthlessly slaughtered Koreans, Chinese and Formosans for the greater glory or the Mikado. But what is the essential difference between the Japanese slaughtering Koreans, *et al*, and Anglo-Saxons slaughtering Indians, either of the Hindu or the American variety, not to speak of American Negroes? As first-hand witnesses of much cruelty and bloodshed on four continents, involving many peoples, it is our conclusion that there is only one distinction and no essential difference between a Japanese and a western soldier: the Japanese will not cavil at cold-blooded bayoneting of old men and girls (as in Hongkew in 1932) while Westerners *might*. But even if a Western crusader couldn't stomach that, he wouldn't revolt at dropping bombs from an airplane on defenseless civilians. And only a few years ago some Westerners were accusing other Westerners of cutting off babies' hands, boiling up human corpses for soap, etc.,—and apparently believing it.

Except for Japanese women, O'Conroy finds nothing whatsoever good in Japan. He even condemns the Japanese for their early treatment of foreigners, including frequent attempted assassinations, although their reaction was merely that of any self-respecting people to attempts, backed by gunboats, to consign them to an inferior position in their own country. In this respect, the Japanese show up to a much better advantage than the Chinese usually have. Another point, and doubtless quite justifiable one, that O'Conroy registers against the Japanese is their smirking attitude to their own countrywomen who are married to foreigners,—but it is very doubtful if this is any more pronounced than the attitude of Americans or British to western women who are married to Japanese.

One the whole, O'Conroy makes far less errors in fact about Japan than Townsend does about China, and his discussion of Japan's conquest on the Asiatic mainland in particular is, generally, quite accurate. But one error arouses Homeric laughter; he indicates that the ousting of the former editor of the *Manchuria Daily News*— whose priceless English frequently made the pages of *Punch* and similar publications—was a part of the Mikado's wicked efforts toward muzzling a "free press' 'in Manchukuo. And he cites an editorial from the *Japan Chronicle* on the editor's departure to the effect that "the glory of the *Manchuria Daily News* is departed." Verily, indeed, it had, but not because of any change in editorial policy; the Japanese merely decided that an editor who wrote such headlines as "General Ma, the Big Bluffer, Gets It Right in the Neck," was more interesting than convincing to English readers.

Space forbids any further citation from the Professor, and after all it is dangerous business refuting him, for he modestly admits that he is "the greatest living authority on Japan in either hemisphere." Nevertheless, the reviewers, one of whom has spent many years in Japan and the other of whom has made at least several first

hand observations, and neither of whom has ever been seriously accused of being pro-Japanese, can honestly brand the book only as a hymn of hate based upon gross exaggerations and complete lack of perspective. As propaganda in event of a Japanese-Western war, it would soon be elevated to the status of gospel, but as sound and much needed discussion of the real Japan of today it is as false and misleading as the anti-German books of 1914 to 1918.

One concluding synthesis will serve to summarize both volumes under review. Two "White men," with pathological fear, hatred, and detestation of a yellow skin, came to the Far East. One landed in China, the other in Japan. These books are the result.

Japanese Finance Ministry Opposes Army in S.M.R. Reorganization

OVERSHADOWING all other elements in the Japanese political situation during the past week has been the serious illness of General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, who was stricken at the beginning of the year with an attack of influenza of a serious character. News of his illness was kept secret for several days, owing to fear of the effect it might have upon the Government's program. General Araki came into the limelight at the time of the occupation of Mukden in September, 1931, and has been a dominant figure in Japanese politics ever since. A New Year's message bearing his name was addressed to the nation, in the course of which appeared the following paragraphs:

> "Japan with her gifted supreme mission must endeavor for the fusion of both the West and East and the spiritual and material evolution of the world, thus accomplishing the holy task laid for Japan to save the world from utter chaos.
>
> "The entire Japanese nation should unite in fostering the spirit of mutual help and push on the heavy task, for the glory of the Imperial Throne."

The bulletin issued Jan. 5, which gave the first news of the illness, stated that General Araki became ill on New Year's Day. Bulletins issued since indicated that the War Minister, who is 56 years of age, had improved, but the telegrams from Tokyo intimated that it would take at least a month for him to recover. In the meantime the Diet will have got down to serious business and the latest indications were that General Yanagawa would be delegated by the government to answer questions directed toward the War Ministry. There has of late been a tendency in civilian circles to criticize the War Ministry, particularly on the score of finance. General Araki and his coterie are the guiding lights in the proposed reorganization plan of the South Manchurian Railway, which would put this enormous corporation completely under the thumb of the Army. A large portion of the Saito Cabinet has shown opposition to the plan from the beginning. A good account of the controversy was contributed to the *Japan Advertiser* Dec. 27 by Dr. S. Washio, the well known writer on Japanese political and economic subjects. Dr. Washio speaks of the announcement made some weeks back concerning a complete agreement having been reached on the S. M. R. conversion scheme, as "army propaganda,"—for, a few days later, it became evident that the supposedly completed agreement was being opposed by the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, to which the problem was referred by the S.M.R. Co. The Finance Ministry, to which the problem had not been officially referred, came out with advance opposition on the ground that any change affecting the financial status of the S.M.R. came within the scope of the Finance Ministry, which considers the present proposal injurious to the credit of the company especially as regards the increasing of its capital and floating of its loans. This opposition has, however, so far had no effect on the army clique, which is as strongly determined as ever to push the Kwantung Command's proposal.

Dr. Washio says that as regards the S.M.R. reconstruction proposal it is a foregone conclusion that the Diet would defeat it if it were ever introduced, although it is scarcely expected that the Cabinet in its attempt to outplay the army would seek such a way out of its responsibility. But the shift of conflict between the military and the Cabinet to one between the military and the Diet is however a possibility. Whether the Army is suspicious of such a possibility or not, it is said that dissolution of the Diet is being advocated by army men. This advocacy serves as an advance notice that the Cabinet cannot hope to evade its responsibility by transferring the problem of the S.M.R. reconstruction to the Diet. It is a threat to the political parties that they cannot hope to kill the proposal without facing a dissolution. It is also a warning that if the Cabinet disagree with the Army the issue should be presented to the people through a general election.

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In the meantime, Japan, in common with most countries, but in a much greater degree, is beset with the problem of raising sufficient money to stave off complete bankruptcy. Deviating from the usual practice of the last few years, of floating loans, the Japanese Government for the first time in years, according to a Tokyo telegram of Jan. 8, may resort to increased taxation for obtaining funds. This change of policy is described as being made possible by the changed outlook of the Japanese business world as the situation at present shows a decided improvement in all aspects. By increasing the taxation on business and industrial enterprises, it is hoped that the heavy taxation burden on the agricultural population may be lightened to a large extent.

Japan's national loans, inclusive of both the domestic and foreign, may shortly exceed Yen 8,000,000,000, with indications of the total increasing further at a quick tempo. According to the Finance Office, they stood at Yen 7,809,100,000 on Nov. 30, 1933. In addition a good deal more than Yen 300,000,000 in bonds are to be issued during the last third of the 1933-34 fiscal year (ending on March 31, 1934) to cover the deficit in State revenue and also to meet other requirements.

Details of the national loans outstanding on Nov. 30, 1933, just complied by the Finance Office, follow: (In Yen 1,000 units)

Nature	*Domestic*	*Foreign*	*Totals*
General Account -	4,158,540	1,315,046	5,473,587
Chosen Gov't - -	409,363	——	940,363
Taiwan Gov't - -	9,830	——	9,830
Karafuto Gov't -	32,104	——	32,140
South Seas Gov't -	74	——	74
Gov't Railways - -	1,655,054	8,103	1,739,157
Gov't Iron Works -	21,762	4,608	26,371
Totals - - -	6,387,890	1,421,210	7,809,100

Note: ommission of figures under Yen 1,000 necessarily results in a slight difference in the totals.

In addition to the tabulated total, there were exchequer bills amounting to Yen 100,000,000 and also cereals bills aggregating Yen 302,423,000. The cereals

bills are likely to increase greatly in view of the fact that the Government is to buy rice not only to regulate the supply in the market but also to maintain the standard quotation of rice.

Diet to Reopen on January 23

The New Year session of the 65th Diet will be resumed on January 23, with the House of Peers holding the plenary session at ten o'clock in the morning when the Prime Minister, Viscount Saito, will deliver a speech on the administrative policies of the Government, followed by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, who is expected to outline the country's foreign policy. The House of Representatives will hold the plenary session at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which both the Premier and the Foreign Minister will speak on the same matter as in the Upper House. The Finance Minister, Mr. Takahashi, will also outline the country's financial policy.

Europe Menaced by Japanese Competition

A suggestion that international action may be necessary to save Europe from the menace of Japanese competition was made during a discussion on the subject at a recent meeting of the International Cotton Committee held at Mulhouse, Alsace.

Three Radical Writers Lose Appeal in Tokyo

Sentences against three Tokyo writers accused of radicalism were upheld by the Tokyo Court of Appeals Dec. 26, with stay of execution in two of the cases, however. The accused were Seikichi Fujimori, 42 Hisao Goto, and Nobuyuki Tatsuno, 21. Fujimori was sentenced to two years imprisonment with a stay of execution of four years; Tatsuno received two years imprisonment with a four-year stay. Goto, who is known by the pen name of Fusao Hayashi, was sentenced to one year in prison.

Unzo Taguchi, a prominent Japanese Communist, died at the age of 42 in his roast-potato shop in Ito, Kanagawa Prefecture, during the latter part of December. He had been suffering from tuberculosis for many years and earning a small pittance by translating Soviet literature. In former years he acted as secretary to Mr. Joffe, the chief Soviet delegate in the Russo-Japanese negotiations with Count Goto.

Another round up of Communist students was conducted in Yamaguchi early in November when 23 students of the local high school and high commercial school were arrested. Announcement of the fact was only made last week. Sixteen of the students have been formally indicted.

Kenji Miyamoto, a prominent leader in the Communist movement in Japan, was trapped by the police during the last week in December while he was in communication with comrades near the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan. Miyamoto had been hunted for two years since he escaped arrest in the spring round-up in 1932. Examination revealed that he has been active in the capacity of chairman of the reconstruction committee of the Communist Party.

Tokyo Court to Have Patriotic Thought Section

The high procuratorial officials of the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho met in the latter part of Decemer to discuss the organization of each section of the Procurator's Office, as a result of which it was decided that the Thought Section should be divided into two departments—one dealing with Left offences and the other with Right offences. The former is to be presided over by Procurator Tozawa and the latter by Procurator Kiuchi. It is quite an innovation for a section dealing with Right offences exclusively to be created in a Procurator's Office.

General Feng Yu-hsiang Aids Home of Onesiphorus

At Tsinan, Shantung province, Rev. and Mrs. M. Anglin are conducting an independent mission school with which is connected an industrial organization. Its official name is Home of Onesiphorus—mentioned in II Timothy as a man who gave help to the Apostle Paul. Mr. Anglin has lately come into the limelight through his taking over the huge embalmed whale which was previously exhibited in Shanghai and which is now being shown all over North China with a view to raising funds to aid said institution. Among the principal activities of the Home is to take charge of small babies, care for them and teach them some useful occupation. The institution recently attracted the attention of General Feng Yu-hsiang, who visited the Home Dec. 30. The general saw a six months' old baby girl, whose mother had died, in the infirmary, among others. On his return home he sent one of his men to the Home with a long letter telling the officials of the Home that he wanted to take over the support of the baby girl. In his letter he instructed the Home officials to select five each of the poorest boys and girls in the Home and give him their names and ages as he wanted to give $5 each towards their support. He sent along the first few months payment of $270. The General's son likewise visited the Home later and rendered financial assistance.

Communists Make Fruitless Attack on Nanchang

Word has been received from Nanchang to the effect that during the last few days the Communists made a sudden attack on Nanchang and for a time the city was in danger of being captured by the Reds who had reached a point only a few miles from the city. Owing to the timely arrival of Government reinforcements the Reds were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Communists Active on Chekiang-Kiangsi Frontier

According to military reports from the south, small bands of Communists are active on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border near Changshan and Yushan. These communists usually withdraw when they see Government forces, but they reappear as soon as the Government troops move away. The defence forces there have received orders to hold these two cities in case of a combined Communist-Fukien offensive. Kaihua, a city near Yuhsan, is reported to be safe.

Bandits Attack Train on Tientsin-Pukow Railway

A daring attack was made on a passenger train proceeding from Tientsin to Pukow by 30 bandits at Tungpeipao, a small station south of Taian early on the morning of Jan. 8. Disguised as passengers ten of the bandits boarded the train at Taian. When the train reached a lonely point the outlaws began firing, which was a signal for the main gang, ambushed beside the railway, to rush out. The train guards put up a fight, but were unable to prevent the bandits from looting the train. During the melee five persons, including a fireman, were injured. None of the passengers was hurt or kidnapped, and the train was able to proceed after a delay of two hours. It is believed that the bandits intended holding up the south-bound Tientsin-Pukow express, but missing it, they satisfied themselves with the next train.

More than ten pirate vessels have been discovered anchored along the Nantung coast and show no sign of moving away. A Nantungchow message to the *Sin Wen Pao* says it is believed that these pirates have concentrated there to pass the Chinese New Year.

Communists Muster 5,000 Men in Szechuen

The total strength or the Communists in Szechuen is estimated at five armies, the 4th, 9th, 29th, 30th and 31st armies, totalling about 50,000 men. Of these the 4th and 9th armies are the best fighters. The commander-in-chief of the Communist army in northern Szechuen is Hsu Hsiang-chien, who is concurrently commander of the 4th army, which comprises three divisions. All the soldiers of this army are well equipped and well supplied with arms and ammunition and are armed with both field guns and trench mortars. Each company is equipped with two automatic rifles.

General Liu Hsiang reported the recapture of Chienkiang in south-eastern Szechuen from the hands of the communists Jan. 5. The communists commanded by Ho Lung, who held that city for many weeks, are reported to be retreating in an easterly direction.

The Szechuen troops are being concentrated at the cities east of Kialing Kiang (river) and west of the Chu river. The 4th Division under Lieut.-General Fan Shao-tseng attached to the 5th Route Army under General Wang Ling-chi has captured Foloushih, Chiuchengchai, Tienting-chi and Leichenchai. The bandits have retreated to Linkiang, northern Szechuen.

According to reports received from well-informed circles, the Communists in northern Szechuen, who recently evacuated Hsuanhan and Suiting, are concentrating at Shuanghochang and Matukwan in preparatian for a renewed attack against the Szechuen provincial forces.

A telegraphic message from General Tien Sung jao, Field-Commander of the 2nd Route Army of the Szechuen Bandit-suppression forces, Jan. 3 reported that Ilung, strategic city in northern Szechuen about 120 miles north of Chungking, was recaptured by the Division under Lieut.-General Li Wei-ju attached to the 29th Army. The defeated Reds retreated towards Hsinglungchang.

The latest advices from Chungking state that the military situation in northern Szechuen is rapidly developing in favor of the Szechuen provincial forces, although the Communists there are putting up a strong resistance to the advance of the attackers. The original plan of General Liu Hsiang was to advance from five different directions, but so far only one column has scored any signal success against the Communists—the recapture of Hsuanhan and Suiting. The other columns are making very slow progress. Recently the Communists, after having been driven back from Yilung, rallied and made a counter-attack. The defenders were taken unawares and the city was recaptured by the Reds. The Communists are now moving reinforcements to the front for the purpose of launching a counter-attack on Suiting and Hsuanhan.

The Kiangsu Cotton Lands

(By the Review's Correspondent at Yencheng)

Now that there is desire among a large section of the population for some of the American loan to be used in developing the vast areas suitable for cotton cultivation in this region the Special Committee of Investigation appointed by the Government cooperating with the Magistrate of Yencheng City is giving attention to this subject. These gentlemen find that in the Yencheng district alone there are 200,000 mow of cotton lands, and in Fowning District, adjoining there are even more extensive lands. A number of companies are organized for development of these properties, and also large tracts are still open or are privately held.

These cotton lands are reported to be capable of producing crops valued at fifteen Chinese dollars per mow, and other properties, now almost unoccupied, could utilize a million workers and thus support fifteen million population. The whole tract available extends from the mouth of the Yangtsze to the Yellow River section, a distance of 800 li. In addition to the dyking and draining already done by the companies, the Government's Bureau of Development is working on extensive plans to dyke the full length of this territory, providing outlets with locks, and arranging streams to supply the fresh water needs.

Yencheng, Kiangsu Province, Jan. 9, 1934.

American Pilot Held Blameless in Sikorsky Plane Accident

After having been carefully questioned, George Rummil, the pilot of the big Sikorsky airplane of the Shanghai-Canton air line which crashed off the Chekiang coast about five weeks ago, injuring Lady Carlise and several other passengers, has been held blameless by a special board of inquiry appointed by the Ministry of Communications, which found that neither the pilot nor the China National Aviation Corporation was at fault. The board, however, made important recommendations so that air traffic between Shanghai and Canton would be more carefully safeguarded. The board made recommendations that approximately midway between Shanghai and Ningpo a radio-equipped weather station be installed to furnish weather information in the area comprising the Hangchow Bay, and that additional weather stations be installed along the entire route at points where weather conditions are liable to sudden change or where local conditions warrant special attention.

Two New Planes Named at Hangchow

The ceremony for the naming and handing over of two new gift airplanes, *Chekiang Government* and *Chekaing Students*, was formally held at Hangchow Jan. 5. General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, presided. Colonel Hsu Pei-keng, director of the Aviation Administration, took over the planes on behalf of the National Government. Immediately after the ceremony, the two new planes, piloted by cadets of the Hangchow Aviation School, took off and circled over the field.

Of $8,102,000 worth of airplanes imported into China during the last eight months, four-fifths were military planes, including a number of bombers. The United States supplied $5,634,000 worth, or about three-quarters of the total planes imported.

With the object of arousing public interest in the promotion of aviation and strengthening of the national air defences, an Aviation Exhibition will be held in Shanghai Jan. 28.

The Peiping Patriotic Fund Association has decided to use part of the funds contributed by the residents of said city last year for patriotic purposes, to purchase five planes.

Progress is reported by the Chinese Aviation League in its preparations for the establishment of an aviation club to promote private flying in China. Li Wu-chang, chief secretary of the League, states that $100,000 has been set aside for the running expenses of the flying club.

"Air-Sleigh" Mail to Sakhalin

A winter mail service is being established between Khabarovsk and Sakhalin by "air sleighs," equipped with airplane propeller and engine, which cover the distance between Khabarovsk and Alexandrovsk—in from three to four days.

Miss Evelyn Frost, an American women, was burned to death when her airplane struck a high tension cable at Nevers, near Paris, caught fire and crashed, Jan. 5.

Six United States Navy seaplanes started on a San Francisco to Hawaii non-stop flight on January 9.

Yunnanfu-Bound Plane Lands in French Territory

A Stinson plane belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation carrying Wang Pao-yen and K. I. Nyih, business and assistant operations managers respectively, started from Canton bound for Yunnanfu Dec. 30. For some days they were not heard from. On Jan. 2 the news came that owing to bad weather they had made a forced landing, and (as later proved to be the case) this landing was made in French territory (Caobang, Indo-China). The result was that the party was asked to proceed to Hanoi to explain the circumstances. The French authorities treated the Chinese aviators with courtesy and at last reports the party was about to proceed to its destination.

Italian Air Ace Arrives in Shanghai---Will Give Exhibitions

Lieut.-Colonel Mario De Bernardi, reserve officer in the Italian Royal Air Force, arrived in Shanghai aboard the Italian liner *Conte Verde* Jan. 8 with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. He told reporters that his arrival in Shanghai had no connection whatever with the return of the Young Marshal.

The Italian ace brought two Caproni planes with him on the *Conte Verde*, with which he will give an aerial stunting demonstration in Shanghai at some time in the near future. Six Italian airmen accompanied him—one a pilot, a mechanic and four pilot instructors. The number of Italian pilots, mechanics and instructors in China now totals 11, and includes Colonel R. Lodi, Italian Legation air attache, and his staff, who arrived here several months ago.

Errand of Mercy Frustrated by Fog

Early this week a plane set, out from the Lunghua airdrome in charge of F. E. Nelson, pilot, with Dr. W. E. O'Hara as a passenger, with a view to proceeding to Lishaiui, Chekiang province, to bring aid, and incidentally carry to Shanghai a young Catholic priest, Rev. William McNabb, who is critically ill with pneumonia at the Mission in said town. The plane encountered heavy fogs south of Hangchow and gave up the attempt after three trials.

New Year Ceremony at Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum

Impressive ceremonies were held at a meeting at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum on New Year's Day at Nanking in commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic. The meeting was presided over by Lin Sen, President of the National Government, and attended by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Tai Chi-tao, Chu Cheng, Chang Chi, Yeh Chu-tsang, Shao Yuan-chung, Chu Chia-hua, Chen Kung-po, Chen Li-fu, General Chu Pei-te, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan and 2,000 other members of the Party and the Government.

A Cantonese Delegation for the Plenary Session

A Southeastern delegation of ten members was appointed at a meeting of the South-western Political Affairs Committee in Canton, Jan. 7 to attend the proposed Fourth Plenary Session of the C.E.C. *Kuo Min* understands that the proposals will be despatched to Hongkong for the final approval of Hu Han-min before they are taken to the Capital by the South-Western delegation for submission to the Plenary Session.

Daring Piracy off Ningpo Coast

On the morning of December 31, the steamer *Hsiang Ning*, a vessel on the regular Ninghai and Ningpo service, was boarded near the Hsiangshan Island by about 20 pirates while the ship was proceeding to Ningpo. The pirates looted all through the night. One Chinese passenger who attempted to resist was shot and killed instantly and his dead body was thrown overboard. The pirates made away with 20 captives in five small boats. The loss is estimated at nearly $10,000.

Lloyd George Says World Is on Road to Economic Recovery

Infallible signs of economic recovery are apparent everywhere and it is evident that, at long last, the world is emerging, as much by its own natural processes as by governmental experiments, from the crisis of the last four years, according to an article prepared by Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister of Britain, for the Economic and Financial Agency in London.

New Structures to Go Up in Civic Center Area

A number of applications for permits to build new structures in the Civic Center of Shanghai have been made as a result of the transfer of the headquarders of the City Government on New Year's Day. Land-owners in the civic center are reported to be considering investment in building activities there. Many of the City government employees have moved northward with their families so as to live nearer to their new offices.

Russians in Manchuria Duped by Empty Japanese Promises

(From the Review's Correspondent at Harbin)

CREDULOUSNESS with simplicity of mind has always been regarded as one of national traits of Slavs and, first of all, of Russians. This national trait has been exposed in most impressive manner in the latter quarter of the century, when the Russians, as a nation, have gone through the greatest possible trials, resulting in the downfall of both the social structure of their country, as well as of an age-long political system. With particular reference to more recent times, and especially to events happening in Mongolia, where we find a great number of Russians, it should be stated that the said national trait of extreme gullibility has played none too thankful a role, as a result of which the Russians find themselves duped once more, or—in more polite terms—the subsequent events have turned not in the way they have been promised to.

It is still fresh in the mind of those, who, in the end of 1931,—the year of Japanese aggression in Manchuria,—happened to be in those parts, particularly in Harbin, that the Russians—the Whites—were promised by the incoming Japanese all sorts of blessings. In the course of these eighteen years of perturbed living, when Fortune has now been smiling upon them, now turning its face away, the Russians have cultivated a certain mental habit of being always "waiting for something to turn up," like Mr. Micawber of Dickens. It seemed to them that the Japanese occupation of South Manchuria and threatened thrust towards Harbin were chains in the approaching train of events as a result of which Fortune, which did not smile upon them for quite a while, would turn her face towards them once again. Hence it is not difficult to imagine that the majority of the Russians, including even a great number of intellectuals, took the Japanese promises, heralded through the *Harbin Times* and like papers, at face value, gulped them down with a smack and waited for "something to turn up." The writer knows a certain Cossack, now a baker, who, in expectation that "very soon" an expedition against the Soviets would start, made a so far useless investment—that is, buying a saddle. He has now waited for two years, and still has a saddle, which now hangs uselessly in the back yard.

Russian Public Comes to Its Senses

Now, however, people are slowly but surely, coming to their senses—they are realizing that they have been given empty promises—that they have been once more duped. First to realize this are those who in the end of 1931 mobbed a certain grocery shop in Kitaiskaya Street (the most noted Harbin thoroughfare), thus creating an excuse for the Japanese to send down their troops to Harbin "for protection of their nationals and property,"—a phrase invariably used by imperialists whenever they see fit to slice away a coveted piece of Chinese territory. Now, since there "has nothing turned up" for Russians, even they have got no employment in the Chinese Eastern Railway, nor in police or municipality, as they had been promised by the *Harbin Times*, those mobbers are sobering down—they are realizing that, with all its shortcomings, with the Chinese administration things were not so bad at all.

This sobering down has come from the direction least expected—from a direction of one's own pocket-book, for this Manchukuo regime has proved to be an extremely expensive one. In the early days of the birth of Manchukuo it was promised, as one of blessings of "Wang Tao," to lower taxes, abolish superfluous levies, increase employment and to take other relief measures—now about this one hears increasingly less and less. On the contrary, the events have taken a decidedly opposite course. First in this respect should be mentioned the recent increase, in some cases by almost 25 per cent, of charges for electric energy, which hits most hardly the less materially well-off part of the population. The increase has come as a result of creation of the Manchuria Electric Power Co,, a Manchukuo-Japanese monopoly, but in reality run entirely by the South Manchuria Electricity Co., a subsidiary of the S.M.R., when the named Japanese concern absorbed the former Chinese power houses in Harbin and elsewhere. Now, every household has to pay more for the electric light it uses, and the increase, however slight, affects severely one's budget in these days of severe unemployment and general bad business.

Lui Chung-huan, Mayor of Greater Harbin, has been bombarded with numerous petitions from all sides to take steps towards the lowering of electricity rates, to all of which he replies that this question does not concern him, for the Manchuria Electric Power Co., which raised the rates, is an independent organization, subject to no control from the Mayor; he can do nothing beyond referring the matter to the Central Government at Hsinking (Changchun). Inasmuch as the Power Co. is a joint Manchukuo-Japanese enterprise, much inter-related with the directorate of the S.M.R. in Dairen and Tokyo, any move towards the return to former rates, as petitioned by the consumers, is going to be a long drawn out affair. As in all cases of similar character, the matter is to be solved through "diplomatic" means between Manchukuo and Japan, involving endless investigation and all sorts of red-tape. In the meantime, the consumers have to pay new rates, however much they dislike to do it. Formerly, that is, before the unification of electric power houses, Harbin was in a specially favorable position, for there side by side existed four big power houses, operated respectively by the C.E.R., Tchurin & Co., Japanese and Chinese concerns, all competing among themselves, which fact was responsible for cheap light and electric power. Now with the elimination of said competition, the consumers feel squeezed. In addition, the new power company compels the consumers to install new electric meters in every household, said meters to be bought only from its offices and at a price considerably higher than in the market. Incidentally it should be remarked that the new meters, so forcibly offered, are made by the Mitsubishi Electric Works, belonging to the Mitsubishi interests, one of the big shareholders of the S.M.R. Co.

Cheating the Ignoramus

Another fact which cannot be called other than cheating the ignoramus concerns the payment of over-due land taxes. Stated in a few words the matter means this: Almost all houseowners of Harbin—Chinese and Russians alike—are in arrears in payment of the land dues, namely of the rent for the land owned and the tax for the property. Owing to bad business for these several years, augmented by natural calamities and protracted disturbances all over the country, the houseowners could not pay their dues in full and at due dates; even worse, a good number of them mortgaged and re-mortgaged their properties to the banks. Hence it was a real joy for this fraternity when Pu Yi, Chief Executive of Manchukuo, on September 15, 1932, proclaimed in most exalted terms that, in commemoration of the recognition of Manchukuo by Japan, all dues for the land in arrears—that is, the rent and the property tax—should be cancelled and never be collected again. The matter would seem to be a simple one, but soon a complication arose—it seems that the manifesto was issued without a proper study of the problems involved, in haste, just to please the masses, for soon after the issue of same the Harbin Municipal Office realized in most striking manner that if it were not to collect those funds, the municipal finances would be ruined entirely—in fact, the officials saw that without this revenue the city could not be run.

Reduced Incomes from Properties

Because of this situation, Former Mayor Bao Kwan-chen afterwards appointed ambassador to Tokyo, simply ignored the manifesto and caused the police to proceed with the collection of the dues in arrears, authorizing the police even to arrest most stubborn ratepayers. When interviewed, one of the leading members of the Association of Russian Houseowners of Harbin said that it was beyond the understanding of an ordinary man how the once proclaimed manifesto of the highest authority in the land, and having therefore all the force of law, could be ignored by a lower official. Explaining the predicament of the Russian houseowners he said that the Russian property holders had never been in so bad a position as now, because of which the number of Russian houseowners is alarmingly decreasing. "There has been no new construction on the part of Russians; what construction now is being carried on is by newcomers, persons heretofore complete strangers for our city," he said.

According to this authority, the present income of an average size appartment house in a residential district is, approximately, 60 per cent less than the income of a few years ago. The annual total income to be had from the house of the said size and location is but 4 per cent of invested capital, whereas the present bank

interest rate for a fixed deposit is 10 per cent per annum, or—in other words—it is more profitable to sell the house and deposit the money with the bank, thus earning additional 6 per cent.—in which case the houseowner will free himself from constant supervision over the property and inevitable expenses for its upkeep.

All this means that the Russian houseowners, who two years ago probably had not even dreamed of this situation, are facing the possibility of wholesale extinction. They are, in fact, at the mercy of the municipal authorities, who have proclaimed that all the houseowners who by July 1, 1934, will not pay in all the dues in arrears, will have their properties attached and sold by public auction. It is estimated that in such a quandary are about 5,000 Russian houseowners, supporting no less than 30,000 persons (family members, watchmen, carpenters, etc.). It will be seen that, in case of wholesale attachment of the properties, as threatened, the entire Russian population of Harbin will be affected. And it is easy to conceive as to who will be the buyer of all these properties at auctions next summer.

According to the information emanating from the Municipal Office, the total amount of land dues in arrears is about 2,800,000 dollars, which sum must, as stated, be raised and paid in by July 1 next. One need not be a financial expert to assert that the houseowners, with bad business all round and mortgages hanging on their necks, cannot raise so big a sum, consequently they will have to lose their properties, unless the authorities fulfill the letter of Pu Yi's ill-timed manifesto, which cancels, as stated, the real estate debts to the Treasury and municipalities. So far the authorities have no intention to carry out the Chief Executive's ruling, and judging by all signs, they will have to follow their own course. And they cannot do otherwise, for the municipal coffer always remains empty, and there seems to be no other source of revenue but to collect those dues in arrears.

Small Japanese Traders to Be Brought to Manchuria

A disquieting report comes from Tokyo to the effect that at a recent conference of Japanese Chambers of Commerce, participated in by delegates from Manchuria, it was decided to recommend to the Government to move immediately 50,000 small traders from Japan to Manchuria for permanent residence. The main sponsor of this proposition was Mr. Kato, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Harbin, who holds to the opinion that the development of Manchuria can be accomplished in the shortest possible time not through immediate introduction of capital, but, rather, through the bringing of an army of small industrialists and traders, having capital from 1,000 yen to 5,000 yen. In this respect, his proposal falls in line with the policy of the military circles, who support any plan proposing the bringing of crowds of emigrants from Japan Proper to Manchukuo. So far the main interest has been centered around the bringing of Japanese farmers, therefore the suggestion to bring small traders from overcrowded towns sounds all the more welcome to the military circles.

At Harbin and along the C.E.R. lines there is a special class of people, numbering about 5,000, and who together with their family members will make a good number of 15,000 persons; they are former employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, discharged in recent years, and they were, at the time of creation of Manchukuo, specifically promised to be given employment on the C.E.R. as well as on other Chinese lines. These people have been patiently waiting for the materialization of the promise, but, more recently, they have had to take it with a sense of having been fooled as, according to report, the Manchukuo Government has formally appealed to the Japanese Government to send down an "army" of 1,000 experienced railwaymen to be placed on Manchurian railways. The Japanese Government has gladly responded to this overture and it is believed to be proceeding with the selection of the "right" men.

Harbin, December 5, 1933.

British Politician Raises Storm by Reference to Buckingham Palace

A storm has been created in British political circles by a speech made by Sir Stafford Cripps, K. C., one of the leaders of the opposition in the House of Commons, who in a speech Jan. 6 before the Labor Federation of Nottingham University said, "There is no doubt that we shall have to overcome opposition from Buckingham Palace as well as elsewhere."

"When Labor returns to power," said Sir Stafford, "they will act rapidly to deal with the House of Lords and the influence of the City of London, because opposition to socialism must be stamped out even if it is necessary to have a private Socialist or Communist army like the Fascists." Sir Stafford has, for some time past, urged a Socialist dictatorship. He said later that he did not mean the Crown, but referred to Buckingham Palace in a general sense, meaning the Crown's entourage.

Famous Jade Pagoda Attached in U. S. A.—Later Released

An attachment order filed against the famous Jade Pagoda, which was brought from China and exhibited at the Chicago World Fair, was cancelled in New York Jan. 10 following a deposit made by the Rockefeller Center of U. S. $250,000 to guarantee the shipment of the masterpiece from America and thus obtained priority rights in preference to all subsequent claims. The order was orginally obtained by a Mr. Atikian, who claims that a commission of $10,160 is due him from Chang Wen-ti of Shanghai, the artist who created the Jade Pagoda.

Tragedy Involves Wife of Deported British Colonel

The dead body of Mrs. Hazel Christie, badly mangled, was found early in the morning of Jan. 6 on the sidewalk under the the apartment which she occupied on Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. She was the American-born wife of the British Colonel James Christie, deported some time back following a conviction for fraud. She and another woman had been drinking prior to the tragedy. Whether Mrs. Christie fell, voluntarily or involuntarily, or was pushed out of a window, are matters to be determined by an inquest.

Marrying Prince Alexis Mdivani and Wife on Way to Shanghai

Prince and Princess Alexis Mdivani sailed from San Francisco Jan. 11 on a Japanese steamer for Shanghai, their first port of call on their around-the-world honeymoon trip. The Prince is one of the "marrying Mdivanis" whose marital exploits have amused and amazed the world for several years. The Princess was the former Miss Barbara Hutton, who recently acquired U. S. $20,000,000 inheritance, from her grandfather, F. W. Woolworth, five and ten cent store magnate.

Netherlands Communist Van Der Lubbe Executed in Germany

Van der Lubbe, the Young Netherlands Communist, who was convicted of the firing of the Reichstag building in Berlin was executed in the Leipzig prison on the morning of Jan. 10. The telegrams stated that the prison bells "pealed feebly" during the event—but they may, nevertheless, eventually be heard as far as were the shots at Lexington.

Real Estate Review of the Civic Center by Realty Investment Company

The City Officials of Greater Shanghai took advantage of the New Year holiday as a good time to move, and to step out on the balcony off the Mayor's office is to get a vision of the magnitude of the present plan and agree that it is laid out on a scale worthy of a great city. As you approach the Civic Center on fine roads, you see busses running on schedule for the accommodation of the citizens and just a few days ago the announcement was made of additional transportation to be provided by the building of a branch line for the Woosung railroad. While the City Officials are pleased with their new offices, they were much more pleased to have already received several applications for new buildings in the new area. They look on these as the pioneers.

The Seven Lives of Lan Po

In one life as an Emperor
I ruled with jade-set rod,
Until I learned that charity
Was greater than a god.

In the Street of the Embroideries
I was a ricksha boy,
My only friend a courtesan—
My only love, a toy.

I was an Empress later,
And it was then that we
Moved from the purple courtyard
The orchid heirarchy.

And once . . . that I might learn at last
To share my only coat,
I spent two lives as a gutter rat
And one on a river boat.

But now . . . I am a field god
And finished with hard toil;
I have no hunger for a throne,
Communicate with soil.

If in the plan . . . I should return
I probably shall be
Director of the sterile seeds
To some eternity.

Chicago Tribune RACHEL MACK WILSON.

The Future of the Peiping Palace Treasures

BY H. J. TIMPERLEY

(Written for the Manchester Guardian)

WHEN, following the occupation of Jehol in the early Spring of 1933, Japanese detachments continued to push southward beyond the Great Wall, grave apprehensions for the safety of the art treasures and historical records stored in the Forbidden City in Peiping began to be entertained by the Nanking Government.

Main throne hall—Forbidden City, Peiping

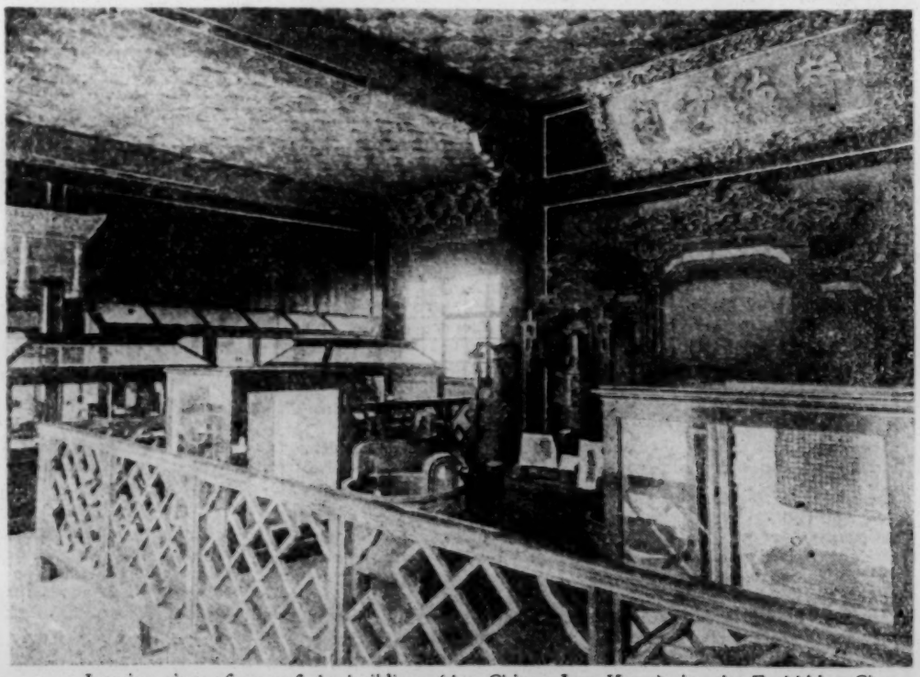
Japanese intentions were uncertain, and disturbing rumors were abroad. Daily visitations by Japanese airplanes suggested that the city might be bombed. Alternatively, it was feared, the imperial palaces might be occupied by Japanese troops in the interest of Henry Pu Yi, now chief executive of Manchukuo, as head of the Manchu Household. Representatives of the foreign powers, including Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, were appealed to with little result beyond an expression of sympathy with Chinese officials in their dilemma. Hurriedly bomb-proof vaults, protected by sandbags, were built, but it was recognized that these would prove of little avail in the event of a Japanese occupation. Finally, as a desperate expedient, it was decided to pack up the best of the collection and ship it southward into safety.

Some idea of the magnitude of this undertaking is conveyed by the fact that the removal and subsequent storage of the treasures, carefully packed into 15,000 cases, has cost nearly four hundred thousand Chinese dollars (approximately £25,000 sterling) to date. There was much argument before Shanghai was chosen eventually as a temporary haven. Tientsin, Nanking, Loyang, even remote Sianfu, all had their advocates and the first consignment of cases was held up for three weeks at Pukow, just across the river from Nanking, while the matter was debated. Since then fresh controversies have arisen. From time to time reports have appeared in the Chinese press suggesting the possibility of the treasures having been mortgaged to unspecified foreign financial groups as security for a loan, the amount of which is placed as high as £2,000,000 sterling. It is even alleged that some of the more valuable pieces have been earmarked for private purposes by certain members of the Nanking Government.

Why the Treasures Remain in Shanghai

Responsible officials of the Palace Museum in Peiping, which had the custody of the treasures before their removal to Shanghai, deny quite positively that there is a vestige of truth in these rumors. They state that the whole of the 15,000 cases, which are stored in a foreign warehouse in the French Concession at Shanghai, were examined last August in the presence of government officials as well as representatives of scientific institutions. It was found on that occasion that all were intact except one case of furs which had been spoiled by the damp Shanghai climate. Archives, books, paintings and scrolls may also deteriorate if left at Shanghai, it is feared, and consequently the museum authorities are urging the speedy return of the collection to Peiping, where the climate is much drier. To all such representations the Nanking authorities make a stock rejoinder. "Can you assure us", they ask, "that the reasons which necessitated removal of the treasures last Spring have lost their original cogency?" As nobody is prepared to commit himself to any such opinion at present the treasures stay where they are and the Palace Museum stands empty except for the mediocre residue left behind to make some sort of display for the benefit of lamentably occasional tourists.

Meanwhile the storage of the main collection at Shanghai is costing the museum authorities a matter of ten thousand Chinese dollars a month. This large outlay on top of the original cost of removal has almost wiped out the museum's endowment fund, which hitherto had been used to provide an income for research work and for the issue of publications. It has also called a halt



Interior view of one of the buildings (the Ching Jen Kung) in the Forbidden City, Peiping, restored in 1930 through the assistance of Joy Morton, of Chicago, and used to display an exhibit of antique bronzes.

to the work of repairing the palaces of the Forbidden City and reorganizing the collections so as to display more effectively the art treasures amassed by the emperors of the Manchu dynasty for 500 years and finally taken over for the benefit of the general public in 1924, following the expulsion of Hsuan Tung, the Manchu "boy emperor", from the Forbidden City. Much of this work has been made possible by substantial gifts from Chinese and foreign philanthropists and admirers of Chinese art. Among the contributors to the fund have been Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, John D. Rockefeller, jr., and several other wealthy Americans, Sir Percival David and Sir Miles Lampson. After her death in 1930 Sir Miles made a special donation in memory of Lady Lampson, who shared his own love for Chinese things. This sum was used to restore the building in which the favorite treasures of Chien Lung have now been placed on exhibition.

By general consent, the Forbidden City, in which the Palace Museum is housed, is held to be itself one of the finest relics of China's former splendor. Its magnificently proportioned buildings with their gracefully curving roofs and gleaming yellow tiles, its massive gateways rising above red washed walls, and its ornate watch-towers make an ideal setting for the imperial treasures, which represent many centuries of Chinese culture and, except for a collection of foreign-made musical clocks, are almost exclusively the work of Chinese craftsmen. Among the few exceptions are paintings in the Chinese style by European artists, notably Attiret and Castiglione, who were attached to the Court in the eighteenth century. There are in all some 8,000 examples of painting and calligraphy, more than 6,000 specimens of porcelain and pottery, about 100,000 pieces of jade, and miscellaneous minor collections of precious stones, lacquer, cloisonne, enamels, furniture, ivories, tapestries, embroideries, brocades, snuff bottles, fans, etc. The pride of the museum is its large collection of antique bronzes, dating mostly from 1,000 to 1,500 B.C. There is also a valuable collection of books, totalling about 1,200,000 volumes, and an immense accumulation of dynastic archives and historical relics.

A Minor Issue in Domestic Politics

While the question of the ultimate disposal of the treasures hinges to a large extent upon the future course of Sino-Japanese relations, it has also become a minor issue in domestic politics. Urging that as it has cost so much to remove the treasures they may as well be kept in the South, an influential group is working to have the collection divided up between Shanghai and Nanking. Other large cities also have claimed a share, but the Nanking government is understood to have taken the stand that the collection should not be dispersed until it has been scientifically studied and catalogued. So far only about ten per cent has been catalogued and it is estimated that it would take another five years to complete the work.

Among foreign scholars interested in Chinese history and culture the opinion widely prevails that Peiping is by far the most suitable place in which to preserve the treasures, and more particularly the archives. The value and usefulness of the latter, it was pointed out to the Nanking authorities in the course of a memorandum submitted recently by a group of foreign sinologues, is enhanced by the existence in Peiping of several of China's foremost libraries and museums. Moreover," the memorandum stated, "to be able to combine the best examples of bronzes, paintings, ceramics and calligraphy with the most magnificent example of China's great architecture which is to be found in the palaces and courts of the Forbidden City, is an opportunity without parallel. Finally, we should like to stress the importance of keeping the treasures and archives intact, particularly at this time when their contents have not been fully catalogued nor carefully studied. To divide them up hastily among several centers would greatly decrease their usefulness and value for research purposes. The treasures and archives are essentially a unit from the scholar's point of view and to destroy that unity would not only result in a great handicap to scholarship, but also retard deplorably the achievement of that ultimate purpose for which they are preserved—namely, to give mankind an intelligent appreciation of China's artistic, intellectual and social achievements."

The museum authorities are hopeful that further foreign assistance may be offered to make possible the continuation of research activities in connection with both treasures and archives. It is estimated that a sum of £4,000 a year for five years would enable the work of cataloguing and scientific study to be completed. There is reason to hope that if adequate funds for this purpose were definitely forthcoming the Nanking government might be induced to allow the return of the entire collection to Peiping despite the uncertainties of the political outlook.

Peiping, Jan. 5, 1934.

President Roosevelt Envisages Deficit of Nine Billions

Following his general message at the opening of Congress, Jan. 3, President Roosevelt on the following day presented to Congress a record budget exceeding in magnitude even the most exaggerated forecasts, by providing for expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, amounting to the sum of U.S. $9,403,006,967 and calling for total expenditures of approximately U.S. $5,960,798,700 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1935.

The President asked a recovery fund of $2,000,000,000 to prevent an abrupt termination of the industrial revival plans formulated by the new Government of the United States. The President estimated that expenditures chargeable entirely to the N.I.R.A. would reach $7,500,000,000 for the year ending June 30. He envisaged a deficit of $9,000,000,000 in the next two years of the National Industrial Recovery Administration. The whole scheme, it was explained by the chief exceutive, involved borrowing $10,000,000,000,000 in the next six months. The public debt was expected to reach the record figure of $32,834,000,000, not taking into account new taxes on liquor and the plugging of income-tax loopholes. The President did not recommend new taxes but urged the restoration of one-third of the 15% cut in the pay of Federal employees. He said that the budget should be definitely balanced in the third year of the recovery program, and, after that, a continuing reduction should be sought.

For the fiscal year 1934-5, President Roosevelt estimated expenditure, excluding debt retirement, at $326,000,000, and such a sum as was necessary for new extraordinary recovery purposes amounting to $3,961,-000,000, of which $3,238,000,000 was ordinary and $723,000,000 emergency. Receipts, excluding foreign debt payments, liquor taxes and increased revenue, would amount to $2,975,000,000.

Appropriations for 1935 would exclude Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments, refunds and processing taxes, but would include all appropriations for debt interest and debt retirement, and would amount to $2,980,000,000, which was $685,000,000 under the figure for 1934.

A bill calling for the imposition of triple customs duties on products imported into the United States by the countries which failed to pay their was debt instalments due to the United States was submitted in the House of Representatives Jan. 4, but was ejected.

New Silver Bill Proposes Devaluation of Dollar by Fifty Per Cent

Ashton C. Shallenberger, Democratic Representative from Nebraska, announced Jan. 8 that he had submitted to President Roosevelt, for examination, a bill providing for the devaluation of the gold dollar to 50 per cent of its par value and the remonetisation of silver at a ratio of 32 to one. The measure now being studied by the President also provides for the free coinage of silver on the basis of the present silver content of a dollar,

No Free Coinage of Silver Likely in Current Session of Congress

After a talk with President Roosevelt, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Arkansas) Jan. 4 said that he did not expect any silver legislation during the current session of Congress.

A total of 1,800,000 unemployed have found work in the United States since Recovery began, according to a report issued in Washington, Jan. 7 by the American Federation of Labor.

Correspondents of the leading New York papers in Washington reported Jan 8 that negotiations are under way for international currency stabilization, despite President Roosevelt's statement to other countries that he is not yet ready for stabilization. The *Financial Times* states that it is essential to restore confidence in the dollar in order to raise the necessary sums for the budget.

U. S. Army Orders 100 Fighting Planes

The United States Army is purchasing immediately 100 fighting planes, the total cost of which will amount to U. S. $7,5000,000. This is part of the program to bring up the U. S air force to the 1000-plane limit allowed under the treaty.

The Navy is experimenting with long-range, high-speed cruising and patrol planes. The cost of the new aircraft will not effect the President's budget for the next fiscal year which includes U. S. $288,030,725 for the Navy, of which amount U. S. $53,800,000 will be used for continuing the building program. The number of enlisted men in the navy is being increased from 79,700 to 82,500 while the United States Marine Corps is being expanded from 15,000 to 16,000.

Huge Opium Shipments from Yunnan to Kwangsi

Reports from Wuchow indicate that large quantities of opium are still flowing into Kwangsi from Yunnan. About 65 tons of opium have arrived in Poseh, carried on the backs of more than 1,000 horses and mules, which formed the largest caravan that has ever arrived in Kwangsi from Yunnan. Owing to the enforcement by the authorities of a heavy surtax on "special merchandise," the caravan was held up on the border until the provincial government decided to reduce the levy. The cargo was then brought into the province and is now stored up at Poseh awaiting transportation to Nanning and other centers.

Huge Opium Seizure at Honolulu

The existence of a highly-organized gang of international narcotic smugglers was revealed at Honolulu Jan. 5 when customs officials seized 269 tins of opium, valued at U.S $42,000. The would-be smugglers tossed a package from the ss. *Empress of Japan* in Honolulu harbor, which, when grappled for, was found to contain opium. According to customs officials, the smugglers had apparently intended to use divers to retrieve the package. Their diving operations would have been performed under cover of darkness. The extent of the drug ring is being investigated by special police at Honolulu. It is believed that the gang has agents in many large cities of the Orient as well as on the American continent.

Two Million Red Pills Seized in Nantao

A total of 2,200,000 red pills made of narcotic derivatives generally used by drug addicts as opium substitutes were seized by officers of the Public Safety Bureau in a raid carried out at a house in Nantao (Shanghai suburb) end of last week. Five persons were arrested in the raid. They are said to have confessed being employees of the drug ring A pistol and five rounds of ammunition also were seized when the officers searched the house.

Japan to Ratify Narcotics Convention with Reservations

The Japanese Government has decided to ratify the narcotics convention of the League of Nations with certain reservations with a view to retaining controlling power over the manufacture and sale of narcotics. The Japanese attitude is that if they should ratify the original draft of the League of Nations, they would be placed in such a position as to lose all their rights to the convention simultaneously with Japan's formal withdrawal from the League.

General Han Fu-chu Proceeds to Tsingtao

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, made a trip to Tsingtao during the week in response to an invitation from Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao, to inspect the work of reconstruction in that city. In order to facilitate the development of Tsingtao, Mayor Shen is devising plans for the repair of the Tsingtao-Weihaiwei Highway, which will require $60,000. Of this sum, half will be borne by the Tsingtao Municipal Government, and the other half by the Shantung Provincial Government.

No More Monkey Meat for Cantonese

Monkey meat will no longer be served in the restaurants of Toishan, the home-town of most of the Chinese who have emigrated abroad from Kwangtung, according to a recent *Reuter* telegram from Canton. An order issued by the Public Safety Bureau there prohibits the killing of monkeys and the serving of monkey meat or monkey brain as food. The order declares that "monkeys possess many of the traits of man and also a considerable amount of intelligence and should, therefore, be given protection."

Money from Fukien Pours Into Malaya

Large sums of money are flowing into Malaya from Fukien. Hitherto Chinese in Malaya had been sending remittances to Fukien and investing a large part of their money in the maritime province. Lately, however, the tide has been turning. Fearing confiscation of their deposits in Chinese banks in Fukien, the holders are having them transferred to Malaya. In addition, many wealthy persons in the province who have relatives in Malaya are sending their money to Singapore for safe-keeping.

Szechuen Government Troops Defeat Reds on Three Fronts

(From the Review's Correspondent at Hankow)

UNUSUALLY good news comes from Szechuen after a week of silence. Red Commander Ho Lung in the southeastern part of the province has been driven out of Chienkiang, south of the Yangtsze. His troops fled in an easterly direction. Law and order have been restored in this city once more, where the Reds have ruled for some time. These Reds were trying to molest river traffic on the Yangtsze between Chungking and Wanhsien.

The Reds north of the Yangtze have also met with reverses. What their tactics are no one seems to be able to discover fully. The men under Red Commander Hsu Hsiang-chien, over 50,000 strong, are retreating along a wide front. It way be that the Reds are preparing for another push in another place. They are now concentrating their forces at Shuanghochang and Matukwan. A decisive battle is anticipated near Shuanghochang in the near future. A conservative estimate of the Red forces under Hsu Hsiang-chien, places the number at more than 50,000, comprising five armies, the 4th, 9th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Of the lot the 4th and 9th are the best fighters, the Red Commander Hsu being in charge of the 4th Army, which has three divisions. The soldiers are well equipped with arms, including field guns and trench mortars. Each company is furnished with two automatic rifles. Those who have seen the Communists in action against General Liu Hsiang's troops say that the Reds put up a much stiffer fight than the men under General Liu Wen-hui, in the 24th Army.

In northern Szechuen the government forces under General Tien Sung-yao have recaptured Yilung from the Reds. The Communists have fled in the direction of Hsinlungchang.

With these successes the government troops may gain a greater confidence in their ability to defeat the Communists. However, the Reds have a well-disciplined army and it would be surprising indeed if they did not break through the lines at some unexpected place. With the goodwill of the tax-harassed Szechuenese, the Reds have a happy faculty of inveigling the local people into believing that they are going to bring heaven to earth. Not until they have bled the territory white, do they leave for virgin fields of exploitation, and then they give as an excuse for leaving that the government troops have driven them away.

Nanchang Attacked by Communists

Reports from Nanchang state that the city has been in some danger recently, due to an attack by some Reds, who got within a few miles of the city before being defeated by the government troops under General Chiang Kai-shek. It is thought that the Reds under their leader, Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of all the Communist troops in Kiangsi, tried to divert the attention of the government leaders from Fukien. The Reds, it is said, have organized a Murder Corps with the express purpose of assassinating leading government officials. The police force in Nanchang is being reorganized by a German advisor, an expert in such matters.

Inspection of Troops in Hankow

During the New Year celebration, which were more vigorously conducted by the Chinese government bureaus this year than ever before, General Ho Cheng-chin, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh pyovince, and other military leaders reviewed the government forces now in Hankow. The governor of Hupeh, General Chun, has just returned from an inspection tour of the counties in northeastern Hupeh, recently recaptured from the Reds. Rehabilitation and reconstruction work is progressing rapidly and new highways are being built, relief funds distributed, and in general the people provided for.

Hankow and Wuchang remain quiet. The political clouds have not cast any shadows here as yet—Hunan and Honan likewise. The policy of watching the political horoscope seems to have been adopted by all, and silence is golden.

Hankow, Jan. 8, 1934.

Special Commission to Study Szechuen's Silk Conditions

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE National Economic has recently dispatched a Special Silk Commission composed of many silk experts including Dr. Benito Mari, League of Nations' advisor, to Szechuen to study on the spot the sericultural conditions in that remote province with the motive of finding some ways and means for their improvement. In dispatching this Special Commission, he Council is said to have secured the full co-operation from General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuen provincial government and the most powerful warlord in that war-torn province. Dr. Mari is an Italian silk expert who has been invited to China through the League of Nations for the purpose of assisting the Chinese government in rehabilitating and developing China's silk industry.

The significance of this news lies in the fact that this is the first time that the Central government has ever turned its attention to the sericultural conditions of a very remote province. Hitherto the sericultural problem has been considered as being more or less local instead of national, and government attention has been chiefly concentrated on the measures of developing the silk industry in East China consisting of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. But East China is not the only silk-producing center in China. Roughly speaking, China has about five silk-producing centers, namely, East China, Kwangtung, Szechuen, Shantung and Hupeh. Although Szechuen's present silk production ranks below that of East China and Kwangtung, yet it can be easily multiplied and surpass the production of Kwangtung if some encouragement is given to that industry.

Szechuen, because of its fertile soil and mild climate, has been generally conceded as an ideal place for raising silkworms. For years, raw silk has been one of its chief products. The peculiarity of Szechuen silk is its yellow color. Being located in the far west, Szechuen has been very much isolated from the outside world, and therefore the people have still cleaved to their old and primitive methods in silk-production. Generally Szechuen silks can be classified into three categories: Native Silk, Re-reeled Silk and Steam Filature Silk. Native Silk is manufactured by crude methods with primitive equipment, and its quality is very poor. Native Silk after going through a process of re-reeling becomes Re-reeled Silk. Although its that quality is much improved, it still can not be compared to of Steam Filature Silk, which is manufactured with modern machinery in steam filatures.

Decreased Production

In ordinary years, the total silk production in Szechuen including all varieties is estimated to be 15,000 bales; but in the last few years, owing to poor crops and business depression, the production, as reported, has been reduced to less than 10,000 bales. Native silk is principally for Indian consumption, while Re-reeled Silk and Steam Filature Silk are mostly exported to the American and European markets. Because of their cheapness compared with the White Steam Filature Silks, Szechuen silks are also used by the Chinese silk weavers in the manufacture of domestic silk fabrics.

In Szechuen, silk filatures are operated on a very small scale, the largest having only 280 basins. All the works including peeling, sorting, reeling and finishing are performed by male workers instead of female ones, as is the case in East China. The filature operators in Szechuen have adopted the apprentice system, and all the hands in the filatures have been trained up under that system. As a rule, the filature operators have provided the workers with board and lodging. Wages are cheap and labor is plentiful. The cost of production is therefore not as high as that in East China and Kwangtung. Of all the silk-producing districts in Szechuen, Shunching is well known to the silk consumers, because its products are not only fine in quality but also brilliant in color.

The potentiality of Szechuen's silk production is vast, but the political and geographical conditions have not been favorable for its development. Politically, Szechuen has been known as the hotbed of civil wars. The whole province has been under the rule of ten or more military leaders, each of whom has constituted an authority over his governed domain. Hardly a year has passed by without some fighting occurring among various warlords. This frequent occurr ence of internecine warfare has reduced the province into a very chaotic state and wrought a great havoc to the silk industry. In recent years, to the virus of militarism has been further added the curse of Red-banditry, which has already overrun a large part of the province.

As a corollary to the evil of militarism, the tax system has become obnoxious and unbearable. The warlords, in their eagerness to raise money to fill their respective war chests, have imposed prohibitive taxes upon the people in their respective governed areas. Thus silkmen, in shipping a bale of silk from west of Chengtu, capital of Szechuen, to Chungking, have to pay to various warlords transit duties or protection fees en route, otherwise the silk will be liable to be confiscated by the military men. Moreover, the planters of mulberry fields have to pay their land taxes ten or more years in advance. In many districts, the warlords have forced the farmers to convert their mulberry plantations for poppy cultivation so as to get revenue from the farms. This vexatious tax system has very much increased the cost of silk production and handicapped the growth of the silk industry.

Moreover, the development of the silk industry in Szechuen is also handicapped by geographical reasons. Being located in the far west, Szechuen is practically isolated from the outside world. Transporation and communication facilities are both poor and inadequate, and business activities are thereby very much restricted. It usually takes more than one month to ship one bale of silk from Chengtu to Shanghai. With the installation of aviation service, letters now can reach Chungking from Shanghai in three days. But improvement in transportation facilities is not expected in the immediate future. Being thus isolated, Szechuen people can not be expected to be progressive. Thus it is only natural that cocoon-producers have still stuck to their old methods of rearing silkworms, and silkmen have been also very conservative in adopting new processes of silk production.

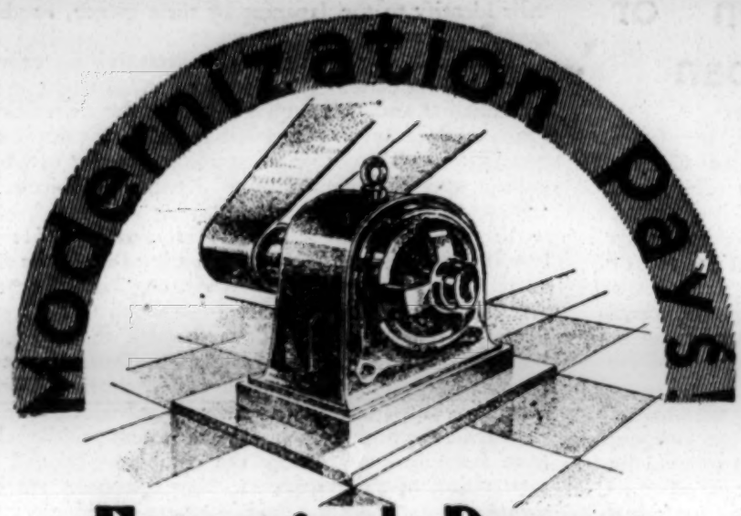
Province Is Isolated

Being far away from Shanghai, the silk market of China, Szechuen silkmen have difficulty in keeping themselves informed of the trend of the market conditions and the requirements of foreign consumers. Very rarely have they sent their representatives to Shanghai. Generally they have depended for all their information upon the silk hongs, which not ouly sell silk for them but also play the role of bankers in advancing them money with their silk as security. Even those who have their representatives in Shanghai can not yet get along without the assistance of silk hongs, because these representatives, being handicapped by the language difficulty, can not approach the foreign exporters directly, and therefore must still rely upon the silk hongs for marketing their products and other assistance.

Because of these political and geographical reasons, the problem of developing Szechuen's silk industry is a very complicated one. Unless unification and peace can be achieved throughout the province, any attempt to teach farmers new methods of rearing silkworms and silkmen modern process of reeling silk will not bear any satisfactory results. Moreover, the problem of transportation, which has a great bearing upon commerce and industry must be first solved before the silk industry of that province can be successfully developed.

In saying so, I have no mind to impugn the wisdom of the National Economic Council in dispatching a Special Silk Commission at the present time. While I have no illusion to expect that the Commission can immediately achieve a successful result, I, however, believe that it can serve a good purpose if it can arouse the interests of the Szechuen people to the need of introducing better methods in cocoon- and silk-productions It is hoped that through the cooperation of this Commission and the Szechuen provincial authorities, several experiment stations will be established for the purpose of introducing disease-free silkworm eggs and teaching the people the new methods of rearing silkworms, and that a model silk filature might be also established in order to demonstrate to the people the new methods of reeling silk.

We hope that a close contact can be established between the National Economic Council and the Szechuen provincial government, so that this work of rehabilitation can be supervised by the Council's experts and that from time to time new commissions can be sent to Szechuen to record the progress of this work. Needless to add that the work is stupendous and that successful results can be only achieved after years of painstaking efforts and constant application. But the expert service will be to no



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purpose, if the political conditions of the province are not first liquidated. Szechuen's silk industry can not be developed, unless the people are permitted to pursue their legitimate business without the molestation of warfare, relieved from the burdensome taxes, and provided with better transportation facilities. General Liu Hsiang, who is said to be very anxious to see the development of Szechuen's silk industry, should give his attention to these unfavorable conditions and find measures for their amelioration, so that his wish can be early realized.

Shanghai, Jan. 6, 1934.

Japanese Naval Men Hold Review in Hongkew Park

The New Year's review of the bluejackets belonging to the Third Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy in Chinese waters took place at Hongkew Park at Jan. 4, under the command of Vice-Admiral Uno, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. Vice-Admiral Imamura, Commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet, inspected the review, which was participated in by more than 2,500 officers and men belonging to the *Izumo*, flagship of the Fleet, *Atami* and *Hira*. Preceding the review in the park, various modern war weapons, including armored cars, were put on parade down Kiangwan road.

German Printing Exposition Held in Nanking

An exposition of German printing was opened at the new library of the Central University, in Nanking, Jan. 4. The ceremony was presided over by Lo Chia-lun, president of the university, while the Minister of Education, Wang Shih-chieh, delivered the principal address. The Counsellor of the German Legation, Herr M. Fischer, responded in fluent Chinese. The exposition, he said, was not an exhibition of German literature generally, but one revealing the art of printing and the beauty of books. He expressed the hope that the exposition would promote better understanding between the peoples of China and Germany.

B. A. T. Official Ends 28 Years Service

A. T. Heuckendorff has retired from the British-American Tobacco Company, (China) Limited after 28 years service. On the occasion of his retirement Dec. 30, Robert Bailey presented Mr. Heuckendorff with a gold cigarette case engraved with the autographs of the Company's directors and associates as a token of their esteem. Mr. Heuckendorff joined the B. A. T. in September 1905; he was largely responsible for pioneer work in Manchuria.

Jack Young and Party Will Proceed to Sikong Next Week

Jack Young, Hawaiian-born Chinese, will leave Shanghai January 15 at the head of a party of three zoological explorerd who are proceeding to Kokonor and Sikong, where they will spens more than a year gathering small mammals of various species. Mr. Young returned to Shanghai recently from America with his bride. Mr. Young's party has the support of the American Museum of Natural History at New York. Private parties are financing the expedition. Particularly sought by Mr. Young are specimens of the snow leopard—to be placed in the Roosevelt Memorial Hall, a division of the American Museum of Natural History.

Cultural Subjugation of Manchuria by Japan

BY SHEN HSUEH-CHUAN (沈學傳)

THE cultural subjugation of Manchuria by Japan proceeds in two forms: persecution of Chinese intellectuals and destruction of Chinese educational system in Manchuria.

While Japanese armed invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces has caused acute suffering to all classes of Chinese people, among others, the Chinese intellectuals and educated people in general have been the chief sufferers. In the Chinese intellectual class, the Japanese military see their chief enemy to the realization of their plan of absoption of that country. This is not only because that the intellectuals are the people who realize most keenly the humiliation, but also because the Japanese find them most difficult to subdue. For this reason, the Japanese have inaugurated a reign of terror in order to terrorize them into submission. With the exception of a handful of willing puppets to the Japanese, the great majority of educated people in Manchuria have fled to Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and other places in China Proper. Those who are obliged to remain are living a life of constant fear and danger and woe to any student who manifests slightest patriotic sentiment or shows any inclination for the Kuomintang. Students suspected of patriotic activities are closely watched by Japanese spies. Not infrequently, the spies would put to them such blunt questions as these: "Have you forgotten China? Do you favor Manchukuo." If a student thus interrogated wants to avoid trouble, he has to answer in the affirmative. Otherwise, he will get into serious difficulties.

To illustrate this situation, I want to make a mention of a recent incident. In Mukden, a young school boy was on his way back home from School and came across a Japanese. To the boy's great surprise, the Japanese suddenly asked him "To what nationality do you belong?" Without a second thought and too naive to sense the danger, he replied: "I am a Chinese." The answer greatly provoked the Japanese interrogator who after scolding him in colloquial Japanese "Bar-Ga-Ya-Lu" (Foolish fellow) delivered a heavy blow on the boy's jaw. The boy was flung into the ground and stunned, lying on his back. When he recovered from the shock, the Japanese pulled him up by the ear and gave him a grim lecture: "Hereafter, if anyone asks about your nationality, you must say you are a Manchukuojin and must not repeat that you are a Chinese. Otherwise, you will not expect to grow up older than you are now." With a terrible twist of the ear, the Japanese demanded of the boy to memoralize his lesson and repeat the same to him. The boy with tears streaming over his face obeyed and ran away crying to his home. This incident, though insigninificant in itself, may be taken as an indication of the sentiment of Chinese population in Manchuria and the way in which Japanese seek suppresion of that sentiment.

The suppression of Chinese national sentiment in Manchuria takes various forms and the Japanese police and military apply to it with much more vigor than they do with the prevention and control of "Dangerous Thoughts" in Japan. Influential educated Chinese leaders are either murdered or imprisoned. Chinese female students are insulted—the insults at times are so insupportable and disgraceful as to force the modest to commit suicides. On trains and abroad ships, Japanese spies are posted to watch the passengers, and persons in student attire are subjected to most thorough and humiliating search. Sometimes, the students disguise themselves as merchants and even coolies in order to avoid persecution, but this is of no avail, because they soon betray their identify to the Japanese by their speech, hands and general bearing.

Persecution of Chinese intellectuals is only an incidental measure. The Japanese are pursuing a more fundamental and thorough method at the extirpation of Chinese education in Manchuria in order that the younger generation will grow up completely ignorant of Chinese culture and become thorough Japanized subjects. To achieve this purpose, they are taking vigorous measures to destroy the Chinese educational system and replace it with that of Japan. Not mentioning the servile educational system enforced in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the S.M.C. Zone before the Mukden Occupation in Sept. 1931, the Japanese have through the medium of their puppets completely changed the former system of education throughout the whole of Manchuria. With the exception of the universities and colleges which have been closed, all the primary schools and a few middle schools have been brought under the complete control and supervision of the Japanese. New textbooks are being written by Japanese for the edification of Chinese youths. Historical materials about China and particularly the Three People's Principles are completely deleted from the revised texts. In every school of all grases, Japanese language is made a compulsory course ,while the study of other foreign lanaguages is greatly discouraged.

On March 25, 1933, the Education Department of "Manchukuo" issued a circular order to all schools in Manchuria enjoining them to study the Four Books and Ancient Classics instead of modern textbooks. A rigid censorship over the text-books have been instituted under the joint organ known as Book Edition and Supervision Committee. No textbook is allowed to be used by any school until it bears the marks of official approval: "Supervised by Manchukuo Educational Department." As an example of distortion of facts by the Japanese, the following paragraphs from a textbook on Self-Improvement may be quoted:

"Manchukuo includes five provinces—Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, and Hsingan. With Hsinking as her capital, Pu Yi the executive, and Ta Tung the dynastic name, she is a new state in East Asia. She occupies a land of three million and two hundred ninety thousand square *li*, and has a population of thirty million people. This new state is of all Manchurian people, and, henceforth, everyone of the people chould do one's duty to protect this new state. Its future prosperity means the honor of all.

"It is only because that we are not satisfied with the oppression of the former regime, and thus we are forced to start independent movement and unanimously build a new state which is named Manchukuo. The people of Manchukuo include Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, and all those Eastern Asiatic people whose languages and races are same with the Manchurian people (surely this including Japanese).

"The purpose of national construction is to obey Heaven and bring peace to people. Internally, it is to enforce 'Wangtaoism' and to observe the people's will in everything; while externally, it is to carry out the Open Door Doctrine and pursue friendliness and neighbourliness."

Distortions of history are even more ridiculous. The following quotation from a textbook on history fully reveals Japanese falsification of the facts leading to the establishment of the puppet regime known as "Manchukuo:"

"As soon as Marshal Chang Tso-lin was bombed dead, his son Chang Hsueh-liang Came to his father's throne.....Young Marshal in the 20th Year of Chinese Republic took a long time of residence in Peiping not returning to Mukden. But, unfortunately the unprecedented incident occured on September 18. Thereafter, his influence was fully driven out beyond Manchuria. In February, 21st year of Chinese Republic, the provincial governors and Mongolian princes held a meeting in Mukden for a decision of building a new state with Manchu as

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its national name and Ta Tung its dynastic name. On March 9 Pu Yi, the late resigned emperor, was chosen as the Eecutive of the new state. The capital is at Changchun which is renamed Hsinking. Now, the new state is built and the land handed back to its original owners, and a new page will be thus added in the would history."

In order to denationalize the Chinese in Manchuria, numerous Japanese language schools have been established at different places throughout the country with Japanese teachers. In addition, there have also been established institutes for the teaching of Manchu and Mongolian languages. A Teachers' College for the training of denationalized teachers for middle and primary schools is being planned and will soon be opened. To control all educational activitues in Manchuria, the Japanese have organised a Japan-Manchukuo Cultural Association at Changchun with Pu Yi as director of the Association, while the actual control of the organ remains in the hands of the Japanese. To supplement these institutions, a college for the training of puppet officials in office, named Ta Tung College, has been established at Changchun. At the same time, there are many Japanese societies to assist in the work of absorbing and assimilating the Chinese people, such as the Righteous Society, Eastern Asiatic Youth Union, Japan-Manchukuo Friennship Club, and others. In order to put into effect the new Japanized system of education in Manchuria, the Japanese selected and sent twenty-four Chinese teachers to Japan for "advanced study on Special courses of padegogy" and upon their return, they are expected to train up the Chinese youth in the spirit of perfect Japanese subjects.

According to a recent report by the Manchukuo Educational Department, the number of schools in various provinces in Manchuria is as follows:

Name of Province or District	*Total*	*Reopened*	*Still Closed*
Liaoning Province	10,350	6,855	3,465
Kirin Province	1,286	449	837
Heilungkiang Province	600	432	168
Hsingan Province	44	44	—
Harbin District	152	9	(*amalgamated*)
Johol Province	878	5	873

Sinkiang Warlords Terminate Hostilities

According to messages received at Nanking from Tihua, Capital of Sinkiang on Jan. 4, hostilities between Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, Border Defense Commissioner of Sinkiang and Gen. Ma Chung-ying, Mohammedan Commander of the 36th Division, have ceased upon the latter's acceptance of the terms of peace. The terms stipulate that Gen. Ma should evacuate Turfan in favor of the Provincial Troops and withdraw his army to Hami in eastern Sinkiang. Gen. Ma is to assume the post of Garrison Commander of Eastern Sinkiang as appointed by the Sinkiang Provincial Government and to obey the orders of the Border Defense Commissioner.

The Peiping *Morning Post* reported Jan. 5 that according to information from foreign sources, the situation in Sinkiang has improved to a great extent following the defeat of Gen. Ma Chung-ying's troops near Turfan. It is said that General Ma is recieving support from a certain foreign Power and that his intention was to declare Sinkiang independent of China and establish a Mohammedan state. His defeat marks the failure of the independence movement. According to the same report, Gen. Chang Pei-yuan, an ally of Gen. Ma. has also been defeated and the troops he sent to attack Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai have all defected. Gen. Sheng is now preparing to send a military expedition to notthern Sinkiang to wipe out Gen. Chang's influence at Ili, while Gen. Ma is suing for peace and is said to have agreed to withdraw to Hami.

A Peiping telegram on Jan. 4 stated that Gen. Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the 41st army and concurrently Reclamation Commissioner for Western Kokonor (Chinghai), has resumed negotiations for the transfer of his units from western Suiyuan to Kokonor via Ninghsia and Kansu. An appeal has been made to Gen. Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of Ninghsia Provincial Government, for permission for the passage of his troops throngh Ning-hsia.

A further report stated that Gen. Sun's troops are now moving steadily into Ninghsia despite the opposition of the Ninghsia Provincial authorities. Gen. Sun's men are said to be suffering from acute shortage of food supplies. Accoring to reports in Peiping, Gen Sun's force has already clashed with the Ninghsia troops, but this is denied by Gen. Sun's representative at Peiping.

Three New Railway Lines to Be Built in Manchuria

The Department of Communications of the Manchukuo Government has announced that it has decided to build three new railway lines at a total cost of about 76,900,000 yuan. The contract for their construction will be let to the South Manchuria Railway Company. The projected lines are the Tumen-Mutanchiang, the Koupeiyingtzu-Lingyuan and the Peian-Erhchang lines.

Two passengers were killed and 10 others were wounded in a train accident on the Changchun-Tumen line Jan. 5 when an express train was derailed while proceeding near a bridge between Rutaoho and Liushuho about 255 kilometers east of Changchun. The first, second and third-class sleeping cars as well as a dining car overturned.

New Telephone System in Manchurian Border Towns

According to a report from Manchouli, the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company has completed installing the new telephone system in the Manchurian border towns.

Bandits Make Raid on Hulan-Hailu Railway Station

According to information received in Mukden, Jan. 6, over a score of bandits raided Wanhatun on the Hulan-Hailu Railway the previous night and knocked down the station master and other employees and made off with cash and other articles. The garrison troops immediately rushed to the scene. Strict precautions have been taken against further possible attacks.

Two Russian hunters, Pozonyiakoff and Maryiantieff, who recently went on a hunt for wild boar and tigers, have been found dead near Shihtowhotze in a disused hut. Pozdnyiakoff leaves a wife and five young children in Harbin without any visible means of support.

Manchukuo to Reform Army and the Police System

The Manchukuo Government is drawing up concrete plans for a fundamental reorganization of the Army and the police system throughout the country. The reform program includes the strengthening of the national defence with the aid of the Japanese troops.

Manchukuo and Kwantung Currency to Be Unified

The Finance Department of the Manchukuo Government has decided to open negotiations shortly with the Kwantung Government, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Central Bank of Manchukuo, for the issuance of Manchukuo currency in Kwantung Territory and the suspension of the issuance and circulation of the silver notes of the Yokohama Specie Bank in the territory of Manchukuo.

A recent Harbin message stated that the Municipality of said city has completed negotiations with the Central Government to launch a public works program calling for a total expenditure of twenty million yuan.

Intense Radio Competition in Far East

An international ether "war" is impending in the Far East, according to reports received in Dairen. It is stated that the Soviet Government plans to install a 120-kilowatt broadcasting sation at Vladivostok, the Japanese a new 100-kilowatt station in Fukuoka, the Chinese a new radio station near Shanghai, and Manchukuo a new 100-kilowatt station at Changchun. Each station apparently is for the purpose of counteracting foreign broadcasts. The Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co. is constructing the Changchun station which will be completed by spring. Manchukuo is placing considerable importance on the station as a medium through which a program of national education may more effectively be sponsored.

Pu Yi to Have New Japanese Teacher

A well-known Japanese teacher will be invited by Henry Pu-yi, Chief Executive of Manchukuo, to become his personal advisor and instructor starting in March, according to a recent message from Changchun. Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Premier of Manchukuo, had acted in that capacity to the Regent in the past, but state affairs are said to be absorbing so much of his time that it has been impossible for him properly to conduct the duties of teacher and advisor.

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China Opposes Manchukuo Participation in Far Eastern Olympic Games

The Chinese National Athletic Federation has cabled to the Philippine Athletic Federation opposing the participation of Manchukuo in the tenth Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held at Manila next May. The cable points out that if the Philippine organization insists on admitting Manchukuo athletes to the meet, there is no alternative for China but to withdraw.

Work on the new athletic stadium for the 18th annual North China field and track meet to be held in Tientsin next summer, which was started several months ago, is proceeding rapidly. The estimated cost of the stadium is $300,000, the greater part of which is being contributed by the Hopei provincial government.

C. E. R. Negotiations to Be Resumed in Harbin

Japanese telegrams express the hope for an early resumption of the Soviet-Manchukuo official negotiations for the transfer of the C.E.R., which have been suspended since last October. It is proposed to hold the parleys at Harbin. The negotiations in Tokyo were deadlocked because Soviet railway officials were kept in custody by the Manchukuo police. Japanese telegrams indicate that the release of these officials may occur at no distant date. The Japanese, as they always insist, are acting as "mediators."

M. Ostroffsky, manager of the C.E.R. Club at Ashiho, is shortly to be deported to the U.S.S.R., as his activities are considered subversive of peace and order by the Manchukuo authorities.

According to a statement by Li Shao-ken, the Manchukuo president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the line will be forced to use wood as fuel instead of coal, as its coal stocks are almost exhausted. There are sufficient supplies of firewood on hand to last for about two months, after which the railway will be forced to cease operations unless the Suchan Mines, in the Maritime Province, make deliveries of coal.

All international trains operating on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be guarded by 100 Manchukuo soldiers, officered by Japanese, it was announced recently. The troops will accompany the trains to protect them against the increasing numbers of bandits that infest the railway zone.

Japanese Elated Over Success at New Delhi

Baron Nakajima, Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, Jan. 6 expressed gratification at the successful consumation of the long-drawn-out negotiations at New Delhi. The Commerce Minister asserted that the present agreement must not be considered in the light of mere figurative arrangements but should be assessed as a most valuable precedent in commercial relationships between one country and another.

The final plenary sitting of the Japan-India commercial negotiations took place at New Delhi, India, Jan. 5. It marked the successful consummation of the long-drawn-out parley between the two countries for the adjustment of their outstanding trade issues. Great Britain having already signified her attitude not to interfere in any agreement that may have been reached between Japan and India, the signing of the commercial treaty in London, based on the negotiations in India, is generally considered as a mere matter of formality.

The Japanese Delegation on January 2 accepted the Indian proposals, thus bringing the protracted Japan-India trade negotiations to an end. Simultaneously the Japanese called off the boycott on Indian raw cotton.

Osaka Cotton Mill Owners Rescind Boycott Resolution

The Osaka Cotton Mill Owners' Association Jan. 6 announced the formal recission of the resolution boycotting Indian cotton.

Japanese exports of piece goods to India will be regulated by a quota which will vary according to the amount of Indian raw cotton purchased by Japanese mills.

A joint consultative meeting attended by Japanese government officials and representative businessmen interested in India trade took place in Tokyo, Jan. 8, under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to discuss the measures to be taken by Japan as regards the enforcement of the decisions reached at New Delhi between the Japanese and Indian delegates. While the ministerial order for the control of export of Japanese piece goods to India has been issued for immediate enforcement in accordance with the agreement at New Delhi, the said meeting studied various other technical factors, such as the method of rationing the quota of cotton piece goods to be exported to India among Japanese manufacturers and traders, what organization shall be responsible for issuing the export certificate to India and the propriety or otherwise of enforcing the coordination of manufacture of cotton piece goods.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the ending of the much-delayed negotiations will have an immediate effect on the markets, encouraging buyers who have allowed their stocks to run down, while the lifting of the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton will improve the prospects of Indian agriculture.

The opinion in Lancashire cotton circles is that Japan has done very well from the agreement. It is noted that the 400,000,000 yards which she is allowed to import into India under a 50 per cent duty is considerably below the total in 1932, leaving a difference of 200,000,000 yards as a subject of discussion between Lancashire and Indian textile representatives.

Anti-British Sentiment Flares up in Bengal

M. F. Cleary, superintendent of police, was slightly wounded at Chittagong, Jan. 7 and a Hindu was killed when three bombs were thrown by a group of Hindus at Englishmen watching a cricket match. Only one bomb exploded. It killed one of the assailants and seriously injured two others.

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How Water Charges Are Determined in Shanghai

The water supply of Shanghai is taken care of by four different companies:—That in Nantao by the China Inland Waterworks Co.; in Chapei by the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks Co.; in the French Concession by the Cie. Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Shanghai; and in the International Settlement by the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.

From the outset, the first three companies mentioned sold water by meter, but the Shanghai Waterworks Company, the oldest undertaking of the four, has hitherto only sold water for industrial purposes by meter, water for domestic purposes being charged for at rates based on the rental of the premises supplied.

This method of charging, which is prevalent in England, has the advantage that those living in low rental premises pay proportionately less than those living in high, but it also has the great disadvantage that there is no deterrent to waste of water whether caused by defective water fittings or by deliberate or wilful waste.

As a result of consumers in the International Settlement not having to pay for water wasted, the consumption per capita steadily grew larger and in thirty years it increased from ten to over thirty gallons.

This ever-growing increase was viewed by the authorities with considerable alarm and the Waterworks Company suggested to the Council that the only equitable method of preventing waste was to sell water by measurement.

The Council consequently obtained advice from Nicholas Hill, the American expert called in by them to investigate the Waterworks Company's charges. Mr. Hill found that the waterworks in the International Settlement was efficiently managed and that consumers were supplied with cheap and excellent water, and he strongly advocated the sale of water by meter as the only method of preventing waste and removing the injustice of those who were reasonably economical having to pay for water wasted wilfully or through carelessness by their fellow citizens.

The Council therefore sanctioned universal metering, which was commenced in 1932 and completed in 1933, a total number of 6,300 meters being installed in 13 months.

With the information provided by meter it was found impracticable to charge all domestic consumers at the same rate, as this meant a very large increase in the amount previously paid by those living in low rental premises.

A scale of charges was consequently drawn up whereby those living in large foreign houses were required to pay at a rate four and a half times as high as those living in very low rental Chinese houses. Feng Ping Nan assisted in the compilation of this scale of charges and his suggestion, that a quantity sufficient for good sanitation should be provided, at a cost not exceeding that previously paid, was adopted.

This scale of charges, which is subject to revision as may be found necessary, has generally proved to be equitable and reasonable and, while providing the necessary revenue to permit the Company to pay dividends as is necessary to attract the new capital required for new works and extensions, has resulted in the amount to be paid by those who are reasonably economical being less or no more than the amount payable under the old system.

In the case of some blocks of Chinese houses the water to which is measured by one master meter, landlords have found themselves faced with accounts considerably in excess of those rendered under the old regime. This excess is partly due to waste by their tenants but is very largely due to water being used for non-domestic purposes and to water fittings having been allowed to get into a state of disrepair.

In such cases, which only form a small proportion of the whole, the Company is assisting property owners in waste prevention by providing posters, pointing out that water wasted must eventually be paid for by the tenants themselves; it has also come to the assistance of landlords by agreeing to instal separate meters to selected houses where water is being used for non-domestic purposes such as hot-water shops, laundries, bean curd shops and dye works.

Where property owners desire it, the Company is also willing to instal a meter to each and every house in a block of Chinese houses and to collect the water rate from the tenant direct; in such cases, however, it requires the property owner to deposit a sum to cover the cost of the meters which the Company instals, reads and maintains free of charge; this deposit in the case of small houses is equivalent to a loss of interest of only about fifteen dollar cents per month.

The charges made by the Company are higher in the case of the well to do, but the domestic supply to those living in low rental premises is only $0.02 a day for a quantity sufficient for good sanitation or $0.17 for a thousand gallons; this charge is the lowest known for any large city obtaining an unfailing supply of pure and wholesome water.

Outlook of the Impending War Between Soviet Russia and Japan

BY CHEN PIN-HO (陳 彬 龢)

(Continued from last week)

Should the theory of Professor Svechin be still prevailing, Japan would probably expect no danger of being attacked during the first stage of armed clash. Now that the tactics of the Red Army have apparently been changed from that of two years ago, Japan will have to stand the strain of facing a strong and provocative enemy at the outbreak of war.

Inasmuch as the war is unavoidable, the question of when it will break out has probably taxed the ingenuity of many a student of the situation. Although the exact time of armed clash is not ascertainable for obvious reasons, predictions based upon the following conditions may be interesting.

First, the war will commence upon full resumption of friendly relations between Japan and China, when the situation in North China will be similar to what prevailed in Mukden before the September 18th uprising of 1931. Doubts as to the practicability of a new Sino-Japanese rapprochement are cast away by latest developments in North China, such as the arrangement for resuming through railway traffic between Peiping and Mukden and negotiations for restoration of the postal service with Manchuria. Should the relations between China and Japan remain in the status prevailing during the period from the September 18th uprising to the undeclared wars in Jehol and along the Great Wall, these questions would have not been discussed. Japan's overtures of amity have been obviously actuated by the motive of preparing herself for war with the Soviet Union, which appears imminent under the present situation.

Second, the war will start at a moment when the friendly atmosphere in Japanese-American relations is fully developed,—at least through the one-sided propaganda on the part of the Japanese. During the past few months, the Japanese government has, ostensibly, advocated a "pro-American and anti-British policy." Foreign Minister Hirota is probably exerting his best to promote a better understanding with the United States. Undoubtedly, the new development is in keeping with Japan's preparations for war with the Soviet Union.

Third, Japan will actually wage war on the Red Army as soon as she is able to command the resources of Manchuria. Following the September 18th affair, Japan has strenuously endeavored to enforce a plan of Japan-"Manchukuo" economic control. According to latest reports, the Kwantung Army has brought up a proposal for reorganization of the South Manchurian Railway Company, as a step toward realization of the economic plan in order to provide Japan with the sinews of war.

4. SOVIET MILITARY PLAN IN THE FAR EASTERN DISTRICT

(a) Distribution of the Red Army:

In spite of the traditional policy of giving precedence to the west frontiers of the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities have now turned their attention to the Far East. The appointment of General Vasili Blucher (alias General Galem), one of the strong advocators of "assaulting war," as Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Military District, throws important sidelights upon Soviet military preparations in the outlying territory.

The Far Eastern Forces have been increased to the strength of from 13% to 20% of the entire Red Army. Meanwhile, the second-rate Divisions of 1931 have now become first-rate Divisions in strength and equipment. The numbers of military tanks and airplanes of the Far Eastern Forces amount, at present, to about 20% and 25%, respectively, of the entire equipments of the Red Army.

The Far Eastern Forces of the Soviet Union in 1933 are second in strength only to the Ukraine Forces and occupy the position of second largest group of the Red Army.

The distributions of the Red Army in the Far Eastern District during 1931 and 1933 are compared in the following tables:—

	1931	1933
Far Eastern Frontiers (Morskaya Province)	2 Infantry Divs. 1 Cavalry Brigade	4 Infantry Divs. 1 Cavalry Division
Blagoveshchensk sector (Amur Province)	1 Infantry Div.	2 Infantry Divs.
Baikal sector	2 Infantry Divs. 1 Cavalry Brigade	3 Infantry Divs. 1 Cavalry Division

The strength of the Siberian Forces is not known at present. From the preceding table, however, it is noted that the infantry and cavalry units of the Red Army in the Far Eastern District have increased 100% and 150%, respectively; and that their collective strength is about three times that of two years ago. From the standpoint of stretegy, the Red Army has resumed the former position under Carist regimes in the Far East.

The above forces of the Red Army are now stationed in the following four "concentration districts": (1) the Southwest section of the Far Eastern Frontier District; (2) the Khabarovsk sector at the convergence of the Ussuri and the Sungari Rivers; (3) the Blagoveshchensk sector; and (4) the Baikal district.

(1) The first concentration district is further divided into three areas:—

a.—*Vladivostok*—One infantry division; the Vladivostok air forces; the Vladivostok fort garrison; and the Far East fleet together with small squads of landing parties and sub-marines. The principal mission of these forces is to defend the position of Vladivostok.

b.—*Nikolsk-Grodekovo area*—Two infantry divisions; the Spassk air forces; one cavalry division (including one independent brigade); one regiment of heavy artillery; tank units; and the Lake Khanka fleet with one gunboat carrying heavy battery. The objective of these forces is Hailin in Kirin Province as well as the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

c.—*Iman area*—One cavalry division (including one independent cavalry brigade). This force will attack Mishan and Hulin in Kirin Province, in order to threaten the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(2) The second concentration district—Khabarovsk sector. There are one infantry division; air forces; tank units; and the Far East fleet together with naval airplanes. The principal mission of these forces is to defend the Ussuri Railway. With headquarters in Khabarovsk, they will be responsible for military operations in the Sungari Valley.

(3) The third concentration district—Blagoveshchensk sector: Three infantry divisions; air forces; and tank units. These forces will cross the Khingan Mountains in the northern section of Heilungkiang Province to attack Tsitsihar.

(4) The fourth concentration district is also further divided into three areas:—

a.—*Chita area*—Two infantry divisions; one cavalry division; heavy artillery units; tank units; chemical corps; and the Chita air forces. They will be responsible for major military activities in the Hailar (Hulun)—Great Khingan Mountains district.

b.—*Nerchinsk area*—The distribution of forces in this area is not known. Here are also located factories and large forces of the G.P.U. The forces in this area will be responsible for the battle in the northern section of the Khingan Mountains with Hailun as their immediate objective.

c.—*Irkutsk area*—One infantry division and air forces which are to co-operate with the forces of the Chita area.

The forces stated in the foregoing comprise of a total strength of ten infantry divisions, two cavalry divisions and one cavalry brigade, together with large artillery units, air forces and mechanical and chemical corps,—including well over 120,000 men adequately equipped. In addition, there are about 350 airplanes and 300 tanks.

(b) *Military Plan of the Red Army:*

On basis of the above distribution of military forces in the Far Eastern District of the U.S.S.R., a general idea of the military plan of the Red Army may be formed.

It appears probable that, as soon as the war breaks out, the Red Army will take immediate action to invade Manchuria in four routes from the Far Eastern Frontier District, with Harbin, the center of North Manchuria, as their common objective. If the Red Army are able to maintain their positions in the northern half of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone, they will not only prevent the frontier areas of the Far Eastern District, bordering upon Manchuria in a semi-circle, from being attacked by the Japanese forces, but will also be enabled to destroy the Japanese military preparations in Manchuria itself. The possible military plan of the Red Army during the impending war is further described, in detail, as follows:

The first route of the Red Army will attack Suifenho (Progranichnaya), Huling and Mishan (Kirin Province) from Vladivostok and Kuanchentze, and proceed westward over the Chinese Eastern Railway to seize and hold the position of that railway line. Thus, the Red Army will prevent the Japanese forces from amassing large reinforcements from the Rasin (Northern Korea)—Kanto area for an assault upon Soviet forces in North Manchuria. It will also serve to prevent the Japanese forces in Kirin from attacking the flank of Vladivostok. The propinquity of this sector and the new Japanese naval base is fully emphasized by the special attention paid by the Japanese leaders to the military preparations in this area. Further, by threatening the rear of Vladivostok, the Japanese army will co-operate efficiently with the Japanese naval units in attacking that important Soviet sea-port. Therefore, the battle in this sector will be one of the fiercest of the impending war.

The second route will attack the flank of Harbin from Khabarovsk, via Tungkiang and Sansing along the Sungari River. Khabarovsk, site of the Headquarters of the Soviet Far Eastern Forces, is the important objective of the Japanese, who have already constructed barracks and other military preparations in the Tungkiang-Sansing area. They have also built a branch line of the Tunhwa-Tumen Railway (a section of the Kirin-Hweining Railway) from Shimoutung to Sansing, via Hailing (on the Chinese Eastern Railway). Between Harbin and Tungkiang, another railway has been constructed. All of these preparations forebode the Japanese plan of attacking Khabarovsk and cutting the Ussuri Railway in order to the put Vladivostok at their mercy.

The Japanese forces will, upon capture of Khabarovsk, be enabled to co-operate with naval units in the Sakhalin district in attacking Morskaya and the lower valley of the Amur River.

Therefore, the Soviet troops in the Khabarovsk sector will endeavor to protect their position on the Ussuri Railway in order to maintain the line of inter-communications with Vladivostok as well as with Soviet forces attacking North Manchuria from Blagoveshchensk and points along the Chinese Eastern Railway. When opportunity presents, they will also break through the strong Japanese lines along the Sungari River in order to seize the "hub" of the Chinese Eastern Railway in co-operation with other Soviet forces, thus menacing the entire Japanese position in North Manchuria.

The third route will attack Heiho from Blagoveshchensk and push forward to seize Tsitsihar, an important position on the Nonni River. It will also attack Harbin by way of the Hailun-Hulan Railway. As the major engagements between the Japanese and the Soviet Armies will take place in the Great Khingan Mountains—Hailar district, the Soviet forces of this route will, upon capture of Tsitsihar, succeed in cutting the rear line of the Japanese forces, thereby dealing a strong blow to the main body of Japanese troops in the Hailar district.

The fourth route will invade the Hailar district from Chita. This will be the main body of Soviet forces, attacking North Manchuria in strong assaults, in order to relieve the tension in Morskaya and Amur Provinces.

During the first stage of the impending war, the Japanese wil attack the Soviet Far Eastern Frontiers in order to remove the menace to the flank of Japanese positions in Manchuria; while the Soviet forces will maintain a defence in Morskaya and Amur, awaiting development of the offensive on the part of the Soviet forces upon the Hailar district.

The Soviet forces from Chita will launch a strong attack upon the Hailar district as soon as war breaks out. If they are able to co-operate with the Soviet forces from Heiho in effecting a flanking movement, it is quite possible that they will occupy the entire territory of North Manchuria. As the Japanese are aware of the situation, they have mobilized large reinforcements to protect the eastern and western ends of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The fighting in the Hailar district will be on a greater scale than that in any other sectors. If the Japanese forces are successful in forcing the Red Army to vacate the area lying to the east of Chita, it is also quite likely that the entire Far Eastern District of the U.S.S.R. will be lost. In general, the battle along the Great Khingan Mountain Range will probably be the "weather-cock" of the impending war.

Since the Soviet authorities have recently decided upon adopting the tactics of assaulting war, the Red Army will make active moves as soon as the flames of war burst out in the Far East. The large air forces of the Red Army will molest important Japanese bases in Manchuria. Heavy bombers will also be sent to attack Tokyo, Osaka and other principal centers in Japan. In a word, the Soviet air forces will play an important role in the impending war, causing uneasiness to the Japanese.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that, on November 14, 1933, the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun* published Katsudi Fuse's report stating to the effect that: "Last autumn, a Soviet official spokesman assured Matsuoka in Moscow, en route to Europe, that 'the heavy bombers of the Red Army may cross the Japan Sea to bomb the Japanese naval base at Sasebo and fly back safely to their base in the Far Eastern District within the length of a night.' Although this utterance was more or less a threat at that time, the Red Army is, at present, in a position to carry out this formidable plan."

(To be Continued)

Chinese Public Bodies in Malaya Register

In accordance with the request of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department in Nanking, Chinese public bodies in Malaya, with the exception of those run by Straits-born Chinese, have begun filling particulars of their organizations through the various Chinese Consulates in Malaya.

Industrial organisations with over thirty members and social bodies with over thirty ministers have been requested to register in the office of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department, giving a full list of their members, their occupations, addresses, birth, age, etc.

Cuba's New Immigration Law Will Permit Entrance of Japanese, But not Chinese

Japanese emigration to Cuba is expected to take place on a large scale in the near future as the result of a fundamental revision of the Cuban emigration law. The Cuban Government will not, however, allow the immigration of Indians living in West India speaking Spanish and Chinese people to Cuba. According to Japanese newspaper reports, the Chinese Minister to Cuba filed a strong protest with the Cuban Government on the ground that the prohibition of the entry of Chinese into Cuba is unfair to China, which is the largest country in the Orient, but that the Cuban Government refused to accept the protest.

"Everyone remarks, 'What a *pretty* baby'"
"WHAT they really mean is *healthy* baby. All babies are attractive but a healthy, robust child like ours always invites admiration. Most women—even mothers—don't realize that careful feeding is what gives Baby that happy, carefree expression.
"WHEN our youngster was three months old—that critical period when *everything* depends on the right food for weaning—the doctor told me to feed him Quaker Oats gruel. He said it would help build bones and muscle—enrich the blood—that it would give Baby a real start in life.
"IT CERTAINLY has done that—and Baby loved it from the start. He's beginning to walk now and, my, such strength in those little legs. I feed him Quaker Oats porridge now—he never seems to get enough of it. Yes, he *is* a pretty baby but first a *healthy* baby, thanks to Quaker Oats."

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Soviets May Join League---Draw Closer to France

When the 78th session of the Council of the League of Nations opens at Geneva on January 15, Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, will be on hand to determine the possibility of convening the Disarmament Conference—which was adjourned last November with the date of resumption also set tentatively for January 15. Prominent among the questions looming up at Geneva is the attitude of Soviet Russia. Recent speeches by Molotov and Litvinoff are widely interpreted as foreshadowing a decisive change in the Soviet Russian attitude towards the League of Nations. The possibility of the Soviet-Union's joining the League of Nations forms one of the main topics of discussion in political and diplomatic circles in Moscow. It is pointed out that such a course would be entirely in line with Russia's policy of peaceful co-operation with all nations. The most important motive for the Soviet Government's alleged change of heart, however, is seen in the Far Eastern situation.

Commenting on Litvinov's speech, the diplomatic correspondent of the London *Daily Herald* pointed out that, "At the same moment as Litvinov was delivering his speech, Japanese troops started a new offensive westward towards central Mongolia. Japan is undoubtedly preparing something."

French newspapers lately have stressed the coincidence of the general political attitudes of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., and France, trying to find an exit from the impasse of contradictions in international policy. A number of newspapers point out that Roosevelt gave in his speech a definition of aggressor generally similar to the Soviet formula. Certain of them stress that the coincidence of separate points in Molotov's and Roosevelt's speeches, as well as their speeches generally, greatly assist in the struggle for peace.

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, accompanied by Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador in Rome, had conversations on the European situation with Signor Mussolini at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome after the New Year. On his return to London Jan 6 Sir John said that Italy has no intention of forcing forward the reform of the League of Nations. No douht existed that Signor Mussolini and Sir John Simon were agreed that the problem which at the moment takes priority over all others is that of disarmament, Sir John said.

Predictions of internecine strife in Europe and a violent clash between Japan and the United States for supremacy on the Pacific were made by Deputy Luigi Medici del Vascello in a report accompanying the Navy estimates to the Chamber in Rome Jan 6. Referring to the diplomatic and political situation of the past few months. Signor del Nascello declared that a most direct and violent struggle is apparent between the United States and Japan aiming for the supremacy of the Pacific.

Stronger Russian Defences Asked by Acting War Commissary

Further strengthening of Soviet Russia's military defence was demanded in a resolution adopted in Moscow, Jan. 6 at a conference of superior offieers of the Red Army's Moscow division following a speech by the acting War Commissary, M. Gamarnik, explaining the necessity of an increase of the Red Army on the ground of the increased tension in the Far East.

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Soviets Rapidly Develop Far Eastern Region

Soviet telegrams report that the Far Eastern region is developing new industrial construction. Capital investments in the heavy and light industries of the Far East amounted in 1932 to over 132 million roubles. The coal mines of the region turned out in 1933 over 3 million tons of coal, an amount exceeding seven times the output of 1923. At present five new coal mines have been completed in the Maritime Province, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka. The oil output has also increased.

U. S. to Annul Restrictions on Soviet Citizens Entering America

A *Tass* telegram from Washington, Jan. 3, said the American Department of State has agreed to annul all restrictions hampering the entrance of Soviet citizens into the United States. The Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Washington is continuing negotiations aiming at the organization of trade representations, and the solution of other problems. Senator Borah is quoted as saying that the establishment of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. constitutes the most important event of international policy in 1933.

Commenting on the second Five Year plan of the U.S.S.R. the *Washington Star* says that if the new plan is fulfilled even only approximately, the Soviet Union will become one of the world's largest industrial powers.

America to Lease Saghalien?—Wild Japanese Story

According to a recent Changchun telegram to the *Tokyo Asahi*, it is rumored that secret negotiations are going on between America and Soviet Russian whereby the Soviets will lease Saghalien to America for a period of thirty years, the gold produced there to be divided between the two countries in equal proportions. The Soviet Government, according to the story, is to grant the right of working the oil fields in the Niikatsu district to the American Government for a period of twenty-five years, and the Soviet Government to pay 20 per cent of its debts to America.

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Soviet Ambassador to U. S. A. Says Atlantic Era Not Yet Ended

Alexander Troyanovsky, the first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington Jan. 8. with William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to Moscow. In a broadcast speech, the Soviet Ambassador announced his intention to "work for world peace." The Moscow Envoy declined to make any statement on questions concerning the relations between Japan and Russia, stating merely that "the truth is that we are now entering a period of world history which will be that of the Pacific. Yet it is likewise true that the Atlantic era has not yet ended. Important events are developing on the periphery of the two oceans. Our two countries are concerned in all that occurs on the vast coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific, as well as of the seas touching these oceans."

Soviet Population in China Increases

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union in the latter past of 1932, there has been a growth in the Soviet population in China. The rise in Shanghai is by no means spectacular, especially when compared with the Russian emigre populations here and with other foreign groups.

At the present time, there are in Shanghai about 500 Soviet citizens, most of whom are connected with various Soviet organizations. Many of these citizens are officials with the Soviet consulate. Others work in Soviet organizations, such as the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), the Soviet Petroleum Trust (Soyuzneft), and the *Tass* News Agency. There are also many Soviet citizens in the Centrosojus company, an import and export concern incorporated in England.

Many of these citizens have their families with them. This is especially true of the Soviet Consulate staff. Several of their children attend local schools.

It is interesting to note that Russian emigres here have applied for and have obtained Soviet citizenship. There have been about 50 of such applications since the opening of the Consulate in October, and citizenship has been granted in a majority of cases. Some of these new Soviet citizens have returned to the USSR, while others are engaged in various business organizations here, not necessarily Soviet enterprises. A new Soviet subject may chose to stay here or to return to the Soviet Union.

The reason why changes to Soviet citizenship have been made by Russian emigres here might be illustrated by the following case. While still very young, the man in this example fled from the U.S.S.R. during the days of civil war. Working in Manchuria and Japan, he found it very difficult to get along. He came to Shanghai, and in his last position was employed by an American concern at $60 each month. Working from 7 to 10 hours each day, every day in the week, he attempted to support his wife and three children. (The N.R.A. apparently does not extend to China). Losing his position, he applied for Soviet citizenship. With his family, he will soon board a Soviet steamer for Vladivostok.

The attitude of White Russians here and elsewhere remains essentially the same. They remain anti-Soviet, and their publications are bitterly anti-Soviet. Part of the emigres are "luke-warm," neither here nor there, despite their sometimes pitiable conditions and despite the progress made by the USSR. They saw the recent Russo-American rapproachment as a bad sign on the horizon, while on the other hand, they do not seem to mind Japan's activity in Manchuria and Japan's hostile attitude toward China and the USSR. Emigres in the past have cooperated with Japan, and in the event of Russo-Japanese hostilities will probably repeat their action.

The local Soviet population will remain at the present figure for some time. In the event that Sino-Soviet trade increases in the future, there will be little increase in the Soviet population. It is to be expected that there will be more Soviet trade organizations established here with increased commercial activities, but they will not add materially to the population of Soviets. And as the 25,000 Shanghai Russian emigres are not flocking to change citizenship, they will continue to predominate over the Soviet citizens here.

A. H. B.

Dalai Lama Said Reincarnated in New-Born Baby Near Lhasa

The 14th Dalai Lama has been found in the outskirts of Lhasa to succeed the 13th Dalai Lama as the temporal ruler of Tibet, according to reports reaching Peiping on Jan. 8. The soul of the departed ruler has been reincarnated and has embarked upon another life in this world in the body of a newly born baby. The reincarnation has been confirmed by the god and when the baby is able to walk, he will be welcomed back to Lhasa to assume the temporal dictatorship over Tibet, the reports added. It is believed in Tibet that the souls of the Dalai Lama and the Panchan Lama are immortal. Their lives may end but their souls reenter this world through new human bodies.

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan and a devout Buddhist, is reported to have been chosen by the Government as High Commissioner to Tibet. The date of his departure, however, has not yet been fixed. Gen. Chu Pei-teh, Director of the Board of Staff, is also mentioned for the post, but the Government has decided to send President Tai instead. The report that the Panchen Lama who is due to arrive at Nanking shortly will return to Tibet is premature. It is said that he will not attempt to return to his native land until President Tai returns from his mission.

In a telegram received at Nanking Jan. 8, the Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet, stated that he is leaving Pailingmiao, Inner Mongolia, for Peiping on Jan. 16. He will meet Gen. Huang Fu and Gen. Ho Ying-chin at Peiping and then proceed direct to the Capital to attend the 4th Plenary Session of the C.E.C. Upon his arrival, the Panchen Lama will discuss with the Central Authorities the question of his return to Tibet and exchange rviews with regard to measures for the rehabilitation of Tibet.

Commenting on the significance of the sudden increase of French Garrison Force on the border of Indo-China on Dec. 31, last year, the Peiping *World Daily News* sensed another imperialistic struggle between Great Britain and France for the further extension of their Spheres of Influence in China as prompted by Japan's wholesale seizure of Manchuria. In the new struggle, the British objective is Tibet, while the prey of France will be China's south-western border, Yunnan province. The paper said:

"According to press reports, France has reinforced her garrison forces on the border of Indo-China and is also building an aerodrome there. There are two reasons for the French move. One is the Japanese occupation of Manchuria which has upset the balance of power in China. The second reason is that Britain and France, anxious to consolidate their position in some parts of China marked as their spheres of influence, want to further extend the same to off-set the Japanese continental expansion in North China.

"The immediate cause of the latest French move may be found in the sudden death of the Dalai Lama. The late Dalai Lama was pro-British. During his life-time, the British did their utmost to introduce western culture and science into Tibet in order to make it an intergal part of the British Empire. For this reason Britain will be certain to act if anything happens in Tibet, that is likely to endanger her position in that country. Indeed, if the pro-Chinese faction comes to power at Lhassa, it is as certain that Britain will intervene.

"According to the China Year Book edited by a British national the Tibetans claim and the British regard Tachienlu as the boundary of Tibet. British maps of Tibet show this fact clearly. It goes without saying that the Tibetans will push eastward with the assistance of the British until they reach Tachienlu. Under these circumstances, how can France, who considers the South-west as her sphere of influence, sit idly by? If France occupies Yunnan, Britain will be compelled to adopt a strong policy in Tibet. In the eyes of the British, Yunnan forms a natural buffer area between British Burma and French Indo-China."

O'Duffy Brands De la Vera's Econonic War as "Bluff and Humbug"

Fresh from a successful duel with the Irish Free State Government authorities, General O'Duffy, the leader of the United Ireland Party, defiantly marched into Wexford Jan. 6 in a blue shirt and black beret with a mounted guard of honor and delivered a challenging speech at an open air meeting. He declared that if the Government went on with their antics they would have one-third of the Irishmen in prison, one-third in lunatic asylums and one-third in poor houses. The leader of the Blue Shirts described the economic war with Britain as bluff and humbug.

Manchukuo Representative Hopes to Speed Up Siberian Mail

Mr. Ito, the Japanese postal adviser to Manchukuo, is making representations in London and Paris with a view to speeding up the delivery of mails to China via Siberia. Shanhaikuan has been suggested as the distributing center instead of Dairen.

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Dr. Kung Says Government Finances Are Sound

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, in an interview during the week stated that the Government finances are in a sound condition, that the Government has sufficient funds to meet its administrative, Kuomintang and military expenditures for the month of January, and that the Government budget may be balanced in six months.

Questioned regarding the government military campaign in Fukien against the so-called People's Government, Dr. Kung declared that his Ministry had already raised sufficient funds for this month's Fukien campaign. The Ministry of Finance, he continued, was also devising means by which new sources of revenue might be found without placing undue burdens on the general public.

The Chinese press reported Jan. 5 that the Finance Ministry succeeded in securing a new loan of $1,000,000 from various Shanghai native banks on the security of the Customs Bonds issued by the Government last year. Dr. Kung explained that what actually happened was that some time ago he had concluded negotiations with the Shanghai banks for a loan of $2,000,000. The sum of $1,000,000 was paid by the banks at that time and the balance was only recently turned over to the Government.

Government Loan Redemption Drawings Held

Public drawings for the redemption of part of the principal of the 20th Year (1931) Currency Short Term Loan (8th Drawing) and the 18th Year (1929) Troop Disbandment Loan (14th Drawing) were held January 5, at the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association. The terminal numbers of the bonds drawn were as follows: 20th Year Currency Short Term Loan, 645, 859; 18th Year Troop Disbandment Loan, 22.

200,000 Bales of American Cotton Sold

The *China Times* states that 200,000 bales of the American cotton which arrived in Shanghai recently from Portland have been sold to Chinese merchants during the last few days. The total amount of American cotton to be shipped to China is 800,000 bales.

Commenting on the investigations into the cotton situation in various parts of the country to be undertaken by the Cotton Control Committee of the National Economic Council, the *Chen Pao* urges that efforts be made especially to improve and develop the cultivation of raw cotton and the manufacture of native cotton piece-goods. In order to have centralized control over the cotton trade, the journal observes, it is absolutely necessary for the N.E.C. to have before it reliable data relating to the cotton situation throughout the country.

In compliance with the petition of Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Ling Kang-hou, General Secretary of the Shanghai Bankers Association, and Wu Chih-hao, prominent Shanghai businessman, the Central authorities are reported to have agreed to invest a sum of $50,000 in the Native Goods Cooperative Society, which is to be established shortly.

The petition of the Tientsin Match Manufacturers' Association for reduction of the newly increased Consolidated Tax on matches has been rejected by the Ministry of Finance.

Long Distance Phone Extensions in Kiangsu

A total of over 800 metres of long-distance telephone lines are now in operation in the districts of Chinkiang, Kiangning, Tshui, Kuyung, Tanyang, Kintan, Liyang, Ihing, Wuchin, Wusih, Soochow, Changshu and Kiangyin, in southern Kiangsu. In view of the lack of such facilities in northern Kiangsu, special efforts are being made by the Provincial Government for the installation of long-distance telephone lines in the northern districts of Nantung, Jukao, Tungtai, Yencheng, Fowning, Tunghai, Kanyu and Tsingkiang, so as to facilitate communication.

The Shantung Provincial Department of Reconstruction is making special efforts for the carrying out of an afforestation program.

The Ministry of Industry is arranging for the establishment of of a Fishery Protection organ in Shanghai, to direct all patrol cruisers in the Kiangsu-Chekiang, Hopei-Shantung and Fukien-Kwangtung fishing areas. Yuan Liang-hua, the former Director of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Fishery Bureau, has been appointed Director.

Railway Construction to Start in Spring

Construction work on the Yushan-Nanchang section of the Yushan-Pinghsiang Railway will be started in the spring, according to information from the Minstry of Railways. In order to raise sufficient funds for the project, it is understood that a domestic loan will be floated.

Comprehensive plans for the institution of through traffic between the railways and highways throughout the country are being devised by the Ministry of Railways. The various railway administrations have been instructed to make a report regarding the existing highways and the omnibus companies.

The request of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government for the construction of a short branch line of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway along the San Min Road in the Civic Center in Kiangwan has been approved by the Ministry of Railways. The engineering departments of the Nanking-Shanghai and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administrations have been instructed to map out plans and make arrangements for the projected line.

Kwangtung's Five Year Plan

The first part of the three-year plan of Kwangtung province has been accomplished. Important points included in the second part for this year are announced as follows: To reform the finance system with a view to abolishing obnoxious taxes; to promote education; to complete reconstruction in the cities and villages; to carry out relief works; to complete the construction of roads, routes of which have been fixed; and to carry on cooperative work.

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Suggestions on How to Secure Greater Efficiency in Government

The *Sin Wen Pao* comments:—"The mere amalgamation of superfluous Government organs is scarcely sufficient to increase the efficiency of the Government administration. The adverse effects of the existence of superfluous Government organs, are mainly two in number, namely, waste of public funds, and inefficieney of Government administration. While the amalgamation of superfluous organs, as now contemplated by the Executive Yuan, may prevent the waste of public funds it is scarcely a fundamental measure for the readjustment of the administrative system of the Government. A fundamental solution of the problem, can only be achieved when the following three points are taken into consideration. Firstly, the inefficiciency of the present administrative system is partly due to the absence of a clear line of demarcation regarding the responsibility of any given Government organ. If this situation is not rectified, the mere amalgamation of the various superfluous organs can hardly make the Government administration more efficient. Secondly, the inefficiency of the present system of Government administration is also due to the friction between various administrative organs which makes delay in the despatch and disposal of official documents inevitable. Efforts should therefore be made to reduce such friction as far as possible. Thirdly, the Governnment organs are often created in order to give employment to more people. This fact alone accounts for the great number of such superfluous organs which the Executive Yuan now proposes to amalgamate. If this reprehensibile practice be not discontinued or prohibited, new organs might be created as quickly as the old ones were amalgamated, and the aim of the Government might thereby be defeated."

Chinese Post Office Makes Good Sums Seized by Japanese

A total of $260,000 of deposits made by the public at the various branches of the Postal Remittance & Savings Bank in the four North-eastern provinces was seized by the Japanese after their occupation of Manchuria in 1931. Claims for $210,000 have since been met by the Post Office in Tientsin as the Central Government decided that the depositors should not suffer by the "embezzlement" of the Japanese.

Nanking May Declare Moratorium on Bond Interest

The Chinese Government, according to the *Shun Pao*, is now facing an acute financial crisis and so far no funds have yet become available to meet the military expenses in the expedition against Fukien. It is reported in well-informed circles that as a result of the recent meeting between General Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung at Nanchang, a decision was reached that two new methods should be used to raise the necessary money funds, possibly the declaration of a moratorium on the payment of interest and capital on domestic loans for a period of six months, or a moratorium for one year on the payment of the Boxer Indemnity.

Shanghai Boy Wins Rhodes Scholarship

Robert W. Barnett has been award a Rhodes Scholarship,—one of the coveted prizes open to American college students. Robert Barnett is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Barnett of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and a 1929 graduate of the Shanghai American School. He won his bachelor's degree in 1933 from the Universtity of North Carolina and since his graduation has served as a laboratory assistant in the department of economics while pursuing a Master's degree in economics in the same institution.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Ma Lin, Chairman of Chinghai (Kokonor); born at Ninghsia, Kansu; served in the army under the Manchu Regime; appointed a battalion commander at Ninghai, Kansu, 1916; was responsible for the suppression of two serious bandit outbreaks in Kansu, 1917 and 1920; appointed Pacification Commissioner of Taoho, Kansu and suppressed the arch-bandit leader, Ma Ting-hsiang; appointed by the Nationalist Government as member of the Chinghai Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction, 1929 and in that capacity, was responsible for the development of some of the industries and communications in that province; in 1930, when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Forces were sweeping eastward and bandit activities were rampant in southern Kansu, he was appointed by Kansu authorities as Bandit Suppression Commander of Kansu Province; after the conclusion of the bandit suppression campaign, he was proclaimed by the people as Chairman of Kansu, but declined the office; later he assumed the office as Commander-in-Chief of Peace Preservation Force of Kansu; when Gen. Ma Hung-ping arrived at Lanchow, he gave up the post in favor of him and accepted a subordinate post as Commander of the First Division of Kansu Cavalry; shortly after, he returned to Chinghai and when Gen. Ma Chi, then Chairman of Chinghai, died, he was appointed by the National Government to succeed him as Chairman of the Chinghai Provincial Government and in the Summer of 1933, was appointed to a concurrent post as Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Chinghai, which posts he now holds; address: Chinghai Provincial Government, Hsining, Chinghai.

馬麟字勛臣
Gen. Ma Lin

馬麟字勛臣，甘肅臨夏人，前清歷充軍職，所向有功，民國五年，任甯海巡防馬步各營分統，六年偽忠順公呂光假皇六子名結匪據城，率令督剿，卒斃其梟。九年果洛犯順，奉命申討，撫綏女王，平服榮竇，玉防因之鞏固，十七年充導河宣撫使，剿絕巨匪馬廷勳，十八年奉國府任命爲青海省政府委員兼建設廳廳長，時青省新開，對於交通實業諸計劃，均擇要進行，十九年馮軍東下，謠喙繁興，蘭垣當局，任爲甘肅全省剿匪司令，是時隴南匪勢甚張，有直撲蘭省之勢，麟身赴前線與敵鏖戰於定西，敵勢不支，大創而潰，軍事既平，僉推麟主持甘政，始就保安總司令職，以維甘局，馬鴻賓抵蘭，麟乃退就甘肅騎兵第一師長，旋卽返青，厥後青海馬主席騮逝，麟徇民衆之請求，膺中央之簡命，繼爲青海省政府主席，二十二年夏奉命兼民政廳廳長。

Japan's Foreign Trade in 1933 Almost Four Billion Yen

The Ministry of Finance in Tokyo, Jan. 10, made public the approximate figures of Japan's foreign trade during 1934, including those of Korea, Taiwan, and South Sea Islands, as follows:

Exports	Yen 1,932,069,000
Imports	2,017,504,000
Total	3,949,573,000
Adverse Balance	85,435,000

Of the exports Japan Proper supplied Yen 1,861,046,000, and of the imports Japan Proper took Yen 1,917,220,000.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
BENJAMIN LUCIUS ANCELL
Deceased

Cause No. 3617
Special Proceedings No. 938
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, December 28, 1933.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN LUCIUS ANCELL, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 6, 1934, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 29, 1933.

Who's Who in China
(with Supplement)

The standard edition of *Who's Who in China*, published in 1931, has now been brought up to date through the publication of a 200-page supplement. The two books contain the pictures and biographical sketches of the leading men and women of affairs, in government service, business and the professions.

It's the only work of the kind in the English language, is fully indexed in both English and Chinese and most of the sketches contain the latest addresses in addition to information pertaining to date and place of birth, education, careers, etc.

No business office, home, school or public library is complete without *Who's Who in China* giving complete information about the leading men and women of affairs in the Chinese Republic.

If you already have the standard edition published in 1931, order the Supplement only. If not order both books. The prices in Chinese silver or U. S. currency, including postage are as follows:

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Supplement	2.50 Ch.	3.25 Ch. „ U.S. 1.00
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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Men and Events

Dr. Tung Kang, an eminent Chinese authority on criminal law, who made a series of invitation lectures in Japanese universities last month, started from Tokyo on his way back to China Jan. 3.

Miss Feng Liang-yu, English editor of the *Kuo Min News Agency* in Shanghai, visited Peiping during the week, accompanied by Feng Ju-yu, her father.

The King and Queen of Siam have decided to depart from Bangkok for Europe on January 12. President Roosevelt has invited them to visit the White House.

The wedding of Robert, eldest son of Frank W. Lee, Chinese Minister at Warsaw, to Miss Helen Tseng, a graduate of McTyeire Girls School, took place in Shanghai Jan. 6.

Hiroshi Saito, the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Washington, at present in Europe, will leave Hamburg on February 2 for New York.

Liu Ya-tsiao, editor of the Tientsin *Min Hsing Pao*, was shot dead while at work in his office on the night of Jan. 9 by a young Chinese couple, who disappeared after committing the deed.

According to a cable to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chang Hsin-hai, Chinese Minister to Lisbon, presented his credentials to the President of the Republic of Portugal Jan. 2.

Dr. Bernard E. Read delivered a lecture entitled "Evolution of Chinese Medicine" before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society January 11.

More than 100 persons were killed when the steamship *Hsin Chun Ho* burst into flames Jan. 6 near Hsinhuei while on its way to Canton. The total number of casualties is put at 150. The loss of property is placed at $150,000. The ship is a total wreck.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Ambassador to Moscow, who is now visiting England and France, has reported to Nanking that he will sail on Jan. 15 for China in order to attend to certain private affairs.

A warrant was issued Jan. 6 by the judicial court in Shanghai for the arrest of Yi Fei-chi, a member of the C. E. C. and former Director of the Peiping Palace Museum, for embezzlement. Mr. Yi was relieved from his office last year.

A decree nisi with custody of the children was granted Armabelle Victoria Millington against Francis Charles Millington by Acting Judge P. Grant Jones in the British Supreme Court Jan. 6. The divorce was uncontested.

The death occurred in London, Jan. 4, at the age of 82, of General Sir Edmund Barrow, Member of the Council of India from 1917 to 1924 and Chief of Staff to the China Expeditionary (Boxer) Force in 1900.

The Tientsin *Yung Pao*, one of the four leading Chinese morning newpapers in Tientsin, has been bought by the Hsin Chi Company of Shanghai. The control and interests of the Peiping *Yi Shih Pao* have also been taken over by the Tientsin *Yi Shih Pao*.

Owen Lattimore of Peiping has been appointed editor-in-chief of *Pacific Affairs*, bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Lattimore is an author of many books including "The Desert Road to Turkestan" and "Mongolia: Cradle of Conflict."

Mr. Fonzy, Egyptian Consul in Tokyo, who came to Shanghai from Japan last month, has again returned to Japan. It is said that the Egyptian Government is planning to establish a commercial agent in Shanghai for the purpose of developing Sino-Egyptian trade.

The decision of the Shantung Provincial Department of Education to send students abroad on Government scholarships has been approved by the Ministry of Education. Three students will be sent this year to the United States, and two each to Germany and France.

Mariano Cu Unjieng, one of the wealthiest Chinese in the Philippines, was sentenced at Manila, Jan. 8 to serve from four to eight years in Bilibid Prison following his conviction on a charge of fraud involving Pesos 1,411,412. Defendant's attorney immediately announced that he is appealing the conviction to the Supreme Court.

The death occurred in Shanghai Jan. 5 of Mrs. Margaret Loo, wife of Walter Y. Loo, of the Tai Shan Insurance Company. Mrs. Loo, before her marriage, was Miss Margaret Katherine Mah, daughter of a San Francisco merchant. Mrs. Loo was an American-born Chinese and a doctor of medicine, having been graduated from the University of California and the Philadelphia Women's Medical College.

Livingston Hu, the author of the article "Fundamentals of the Far Eastern Crisis" has written *The Review* that the sense of his manuscript (which could not be printed in full owing to limitations of space) has been obscured, particularly in the last paragraph, (page 196, issue of Dec. 30) where the first line

as written was, "It has been a very un-understandable situation," etc.

The visit of the Chinese movie queen, Miss Butterfly Wu, has created a sensation in Nanking, according to recent reports from the capital. The "Butterfly" is appearing in person in several dramatic performances, supported by an all-star cast. Miss Wu was also the guest of honor at a tiffin given by Chu Ming-yi, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan of the National Government.

H. Yokotake, the Japanese Commercial Counsellor in Shanghai, and Mrs. Yokotake, gave a New Year's reception at their residence in the French Concession. Mr. and Mrs. Yokotake received their guests in the front drawing room, assisted by their three daughters, the Misses Fusako, Fumiko and Fujiko. The hostess and her daughters all appeared in brightly colored kimonos.

Although the economic difficulties between Japan and India have not yet been completely solved, already manufacturers of cotton fabrices have received a flood of orders from Indian buyers for shipment as soon as the new Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty is signed. This is expected within the next two weeks. The N.Y.K. and O.S.K. lines, the two largest shipping firms of Japan, will each place one more ship on the India-Japan run in order to meet the demand for fast delivery on orders. The British-owned P. & O. line has also added two ships to the Indo-Japanese service.

General Han Fu-chu Dispenses Rough Justice

According to the *North China Daily News'* correspondent in Shantung, General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, is using methods which rival Solomon's in dispensing justice in said province. Among recent applicants for a divorce was the wife of a poor man. The Governor told her she would have to collect $400, as money would be necessary in proceedings of such moment, as divorces were most difficult to obtain in China. She replied that was a matter of small consideration and soon returned with the amount. He said there was one other request—would she be willing to wear a placard on her back stating she was divorced and march up and down some of the prominent streets. This she did with alacrity. As she passed the West Gate, the soldier stationed there shot her dead. The Governor had come to the conclusion that she was a woman of easy virtue.

General Han's snap decisions to order shooting are, however, sometimes ill-timed. On a recent occasion several coolies who were resting after a hard day's work were about to be shot on his order, "as they looked like bandits." They escaped an untimely end through the intercession of several persons in his entourage who suggested that the shooting could be delayed until further investigation.

Municipal Council Urges Increased Volunteer Recruiting

The Shanghai Municipal Council's Volunteer Recruiting Committee is sending out circulars broadcast in Shanghai concerning the insufficiency of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and in particular the inadequacy in number of American and British recruits. The Committee states that in view of the vital necessity of having a trained force ready for times of emergency and in view of the decrease in the number of the defence forces, the Council has appointed a Volunteer Recruiting Committee with the aim of securing enrollments in the Volunteer Corps, principally from the American and British communities. As a preliminary step, the Volunteer Recruiting Committee has convened a meeting of the head representatives of member firms of the American and British Chambers of Commerce, to be held in the Council Chamber, Administration Building, on Friday, January 12, at 5:15 p.m. to consider the question.

National Government Honors Late Dr. C. C. Wu

President Lin Sen Jan. 5 despatched a message of condolence to the family of the late Dr. C. C. Wu at Hongkong. Similar messages were also despatched by Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, and Chang Chi, member of the C.S.C. The National Government in a Mandate Jan. 6. ordered that a sum of $5,000 be remitted for the funeral expenses of the late Dr. C.C. Wu. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Justice, was instructed to attend the funeral on behalf of the Government. It was further ordered that a biography of deceased be preserved at the Institute for the Compilation of National History, as a mark of the Government's recognition of his loyalty and meritorious services."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Drama Through the Holocaust

The Best Long Plays. With introductions and notes. Edited by Henry Huizinga, M. A., Ph. D. Published by the Commercial Press, Ltd. Shanghai, 1933.

This latest book of Dr. Huizinga's has an extraordinary history, coming right through the holocaust of last year's bombardment of Chapei, when one of the early objectives of the military invaders was the magnificent plant of the Commercial Press. At the time the Japanese attack began the book had already been set up, proof-read, revised, electroplates made, and everything was ready for printing. The bombardment, however, destroyed everything,—plates, proofs, and even the manuscript, of which Dr. Huizinga had not retained a copy for himself.

This was disheartening, as the preparation of the book, with the copious biographical and other notes by Professor Huizinga, had taken up his free time for the better part of two years. On his return from America in August, however, he succeeded in finding some rough notes on the same plays, and set to work to rewrite this part of the book. It was while he was engaged on this that, wholly unexpectedly, a complete copy of the corrected proof of the book was discovered in the house of a former employee of the Commercial Press. Using this, a photographic process made it possible to print the whole volume, the work being done by the Hongkong plant of the Commercial Press. It appeared in the bookshops last month.

This collection of plays is of much value for school use, which is in fact the main purpose of the collection. An introduction includes several articles by Professor Huizinga on the nature of drama and the study of plays, and there are also biographical notes on the dramatists included, as well as notes and questions on the plays themselves, which many teachers as well as students will find useful.

In this collection of ten plays Dr. Huizinga draws mainly from American and British dramatists, though Ibsen, Brieux, and Tchekhov are also there. The selection, of course, is perforce a matter of individual choice, but the greatest modern dramatists are there, including—in addition to the three just mentioned—Shaw, Galsworthy, and O'Neill. James Barrie is also present. as well as Rachel Crothers, John Drinkwater, and Channing Pollock.

The only reasonable criticism of the book that can be brought is against Dr. Huizinga's categorical listing of the selected plays as the "best." The two greatest and most prolific of modern dramatists, for example, Ibsen and Shaw, have written two plays which stand out above others as their supreme achievements. "Peer Gynt" and "Man and Superman" respectively. Neither of these plays is included in this present collection, however, Ibsen being represented by "An Enemy of the People" (which Huizinga puts with "Pillars of Society," "A Doll's House," and "Ghosts" as Ibsen's "best"), and Bernard Shaw by "Candida."

There can be little dispute, however, with the selection of "Strife" as the finest example of Galsworthy's dramatic art. Brieux is also well represented, "The Red Robe" being one of his very best, whether or not it is "universally acknowledged the greatest and the most famous." This fine drama certainly succeeds, as Dr. Huizinga points out, in arousing in the audience the most hearty sympathy with the killing of the examining magistrate who has (in the line of a sordid and vindictive "duty") quite uselessly ruined the life of a good woman and the happiness of a family.

O'Neill is represented by "Beyond the Horizon," and Barrie by "The Admirable Crichton," which pleasing farce had a great success by demonstrating what every intelligent person knew,—that the parasitic proletariat (the servant class) is quite as much addicted to the caste system as the parasitic aristocracy, and that the perfect lackey (who has fully "learned to obey") can at times quite successfully "attempt to command."

There is little to be said of the lesser dramatists included, Crothers, Pollock, and Drinkwater, except to note that such dramatic writers as Dreiser, Charles Rann Kennedy, and others of high standing are omitted. Drinkwater's play "Abraham Lincoln" (which appears in this book), with its quite impossible idiom, owed its temporary success (as Huizinga himself notes) to its appearance during the "Great" War, when it was of use as showing how a war could be "righteous." Pollock's "The Enemy" (as Huizinga also notes) "preaches a sermon," but it is difficult to imagine what else can be said in its favor.

A selection of plays, as remarked above, must necessarily be a matter of personal judgment, and no two literary men are likely to wholly agree on the matter. The categorical listing of the selected plays as "the best," however, lays the editor open to quite justifiable criticism.

For school use, which is their orignal purpose, the collection as got together, with Dr. Huizinga's introduction and notes, is very worth while. The book is printed in large, clear type, and typographical or other errors are rare. It is a worthy addition to the editor's other literary textbooks, of which six have now been published by the Commercial Press. H.P.H.

An Essay on Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore, His Religious, Social and Political Ideals, by Dr. Taraknath Das, M.A., Ph.D. Saraswaty Library, Calcutta, 1933. 55 Pages.

This essay on Tagore was delivered in November, 1923 as a lecture in Munich under the auspices of the India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie. The author, an Indian scholar, has revised his material for publication. The book has an appreciative preface by M. Winternitz of the German University at Prague.

Dr. Das has written an appreciation of Tagore, not a critical study of his ideals. In such an essay it is quite permissible to omit facts which might detract from the praise poured upon the subject of discussion. We, ourselves, enjoy a more penetrating analysis of character than this study furnishes, but Dr. Das gives us one side of the picture. One can scarcely do more than this during the life-time of one great man.

We remember that when Tagore visited Shanghai some years ago and spoke at the Hall of the Commercial Press Library, students picketed the gates to the building enclosure, pressing into our hands radical literature denouncing Tagore for his inconsistencies. When the Indian poet and idealist was in America recently he had misunderstandings there, which, we heard, caused him to cut short his tour. But Tagore in his books and by his presence, as we saw him in Shanghai, has an attraction and a power that accompany really great men. We can feel this in his writings and when we see him before us. Nothing Dr. Das says really increases our interest or admiration for Tagore.

Dr. Das cannot forgo various pin-pricks and a few sword-thrusts at the British in his essay, but he throws out a sop of appreciation to Americans and thinks Japan will have a hard time if she attempts alone to unite and lead Asia. The author quotes extensively so as to give the poet's ideals in his own words.

Although those who have read the Indian poet and heard him lecture will gain little from this small volume, those who have not had such opportunities to know the mystic, and, as Dr. Das calls him, the "radical political thinker," will find many of the well-chosen quotations very illuminating. We give two of these, showing Tagore's thoughts on man and his privilege. "Man is now in his career of creative life; he is to give from his abundance. By his incessant movement of renunciation he is to grow. Whatever checks the freedom of growth is sin, which is the evil that works against man's eternity." "Our society exists to remind us, through its various voices, that the ultimate truth in man is not his intellect or his possession; it is in his illumination of mind, in his recognition of the world, not merely as a store-house of power, but as a habitation of man's spirit with its eternal music of beauty and its inner light of divine presence."

December 20, 1933. G.B.S.

The Chinese-Japanese War

The Reference Shelf, Chinese-Japanese War, By Julia E. Johnsen; The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, June 1933. 169 Pages.

This volume on the Sino-Japanese question is book number 8 of volume 8 of the series put out by the Wilson Company. The material in the "Reference Shelf" publications is to facilitate the studies of those interested in debates and such controversial arguments concerning live questions of current history.

The compiler of this book seems to have no qualms about the Sino-Japanese conflict and calls it a "war" without any beating about the bush.

The book contains a brief for the use of debaters and an 18-page bibliography of books and magazine articles on the subject discussed. Then follows a general discussion, with articles by authorities, reprinted from such publications as *Foreign Policy Reports*, *Foreign Affairs*, and from the findings of the Lytton Commission. This section of the book comprises about fifty pages and is followed by two sections each of similar length, one giving the Japanese viewpoint, the other the Chinese. The articles as a whole are well-chosen and the material clear-cut and interesting. Numerous short excepts from various writers are also given. The author says she has given "as far as possible, the outstanding points of view on both sides."

The most pronounced weakness of the book is the very casual mention of the Japanese aggressive "War" against Shanghai, which began January, 28, 1932. In view of its destructiveness, cruelty to non-combatants, proximity to the foreign-governed parts of the city and the moot questions of the legality of many Japanese actions in Settlement territory we are amazed that any one compiling such a 200-page brief for debates could pass this "Incident" by with *only 11 lines*. And these few lines are divided among five pages. It is correct to emphasize Manchuria's troubles, but why pass by Shanghai's if one is seeking to present a picture or an outline of the whole conflict?

December 21, 1933. G.B.S.

The Reality of Life in Russia

Three Pairs of Silk Stockings, By Panteleimon Romanof. Translated by Leonide Zarine. Edited by Stephen Graham. Ernest Benn, Limited, London, 1932.

Panteleimon Romanof's novel of the life of the "educated class" under the Soviets is a piece of terrible realism. Those interested in conditions in Russia can find much more actuality in this narrative than in most of the "serious studies" written by pre-Communist and anti-Communist enthusiasts on Russia, the one group establishing by irrefutable statistics that Russia is going through a period of tremendous economic and social uplift assuring the well-being of all, the other establishing with equal emphasis that the mass of the people are starving and that every industrial advance is paid for by the suffering of the common herd.

Most writers on Russia, unfortunately, do not seem to be inspired by any real passion for the welfare of the people. They are usually out to prove a thesis: either that Bolshevism is ideal and should be established throughout the world without delay, or that it is a fearful menace to civilization and must be crushed at the earliest possible moment. The cost to the common people, either of a Bolshevist revolution or an interventionist war against Russia, is a matter of secondary interest to the fanatic and doctrinaire, whatever his political coloration.

The novel now under review does not deal with the category of facts represented by interminable statistics. It deals with the life of the workers of Soviet Russia. It is one of these works which, nominally classified as fiction, is in reality far more faithful a presentation of conditions than are most of the books which claim vehemently to give "facts and no fiction." In this respect the book is a reminder of Pearl Buck's "Good Earth," which tells far more of the real life of the Chinese farmer than any dozen of the "books on China" which are turned out in such endless profusion year after year. And Romanof knows his Russia. He is no expatriate, no *emigre*, but a distinguished Soviet novelist, who writes the truth and apparently gets away with it, in spite of the "crushing censorship" which anti-Soviet writers never fail to emphasize.

This book has another title besides that given above. This other title, "Comrade Kisliakof," perhaps better expresses the central point of the story, which tells how this survival of the old regime adapts himself to the new order, learning today to a capable authoritarian, then to the local Soviet, and in fact to any and everyone who will be of value to him in a society where toadying and pretense and treachery seem to be the highest virtues, and evidently the necessary qualifications for a "career." But the picture of actual living conditions, in the verminous community house with its imposing facade and pretty balconies, is perhaps the most striking thing,—an utterly fearful bit of realism.

The title by which the book appears in English, "Three Pairs of Silk Stockings," has to do with the second main character in the book, a girl whose one passion is to become an actress. It is an acquaintance of hers, a foreign cinema man, who says cynically that "The Russian woman has lost all moral standards. Give her three pairs of silk stockings and she is yours. Add a bottle of perfume in certain cases." This phrase, which will be mouthed and smirked at by many men in the Far East, is by no means invariably true. After all, there is quite a variety of Russian women. There are some who commit suicide, even after getting the silk stockings. There are even some who commit suicide because of getting them.

But on the whole, the book is a picture of lost moral standards, even more pitiably with Kisliakof than with the woman. One lays down the book with a feeling of how utterly vile, how utterly base most of its main characters are, and how utterly low and demoralizing the life they lead.

The most hopeful consideration, perhaps, lies in the fact that book was originally written and published in Russia. This shows a genuine liberality on the part of authority there which could certainly not be matched in any other "dictatorship" country. Any Italian or German who were to write such a terrible and devastating picture of life under Fascism in their respective countries would certainly get short shrift, and it is unthinkable that their Governments should actually publish their stories.

H.H.

A War Book

Thirteen Years in Hell, by Harry W. Zander. The Meador Press Boston. $2.00.

It is difficult, sometimes, to comprehend why some books were written; or it might be better to speculate as to how publishers are induced to publish some of the trash they send to press. In our humble opinion there is no earthly excuse for the book which the author has entitled "Thirteen Years in Hell."

Autobiographical in character, the subject deals with the experiences of the author during the world war and in various veteran's hospitals. The war experiences compare favorably with those of a million other men who went to France, though hundreds of others have been more entertaining in the manner in which they presented them to the public. As for the veteran's hospitals, the *Congressional Record* is recommended as a more reliable and interesting source of information than the volume under review.

E.F.C.

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More Mongolian Delegates Arrive at Nanking

Another delegation of the various Mongolian Leagues and Banners arrived at Nanking Jan. 4 from Peiping in connection with the matter of institution of district autonomy in Inner Mongolia. The delegates called on President Wang Ching-wei and Minister Huang Shao-hsiung after their arrival. Interviewed, a spokesman of the delegation said that they had come to the Capital to express their thanks to the Government and also appeal to the Authorities for the early enforcement of the local autonomy program in Inner Mongolia.

Minister Huang's report on the Mongolian situation embodying a number of recommendations regarding the institution of local autonomy in Inner Mongolia was dicsussed for the third time at the meeting of the Executive Yuan on Jan. 5. It had previously been discussed on Dec. 27 and 29, last year. It is expected that definite decisions reagarding the issue will be made at the next meeting ot the Executive Yuan.

As a mark of appreciation for their services in the maintenance of peace and order of North China, twelve banners in Inner Mongolia have presented 21 steeds to Generals Ho Ying-ching and Huang Fu, the acting Chairman and Chairman of the Peiping Branch Military and Political Councils respectively. The horses were brought to Peiping from Kalgan on Jan. 3. They represent the best produced in Monglia.

According to a telegram from Peiping, Jan. 8, Chang-Chia Hu-Tu-Ke-Tu, the "Living Buddha" of Chinghai (Kokonor), despatched his secretary, Hsi Tseng-ko, to Nanking Jan. 7 to see president Wang Ching-wei, President Tai Chi-tao, and Shih Ching-yang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, on ccatain important questions. Chao Pei-lien, deputy commissioner to Inner Mongolia, departed for Nanking on Jan. 7. Cho-Shih-Hai, representative of the 12 Mongolian Banners in Charhar, arrived at Peiping Jan. 7. He is proceeding to the Capital in a few days.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1934

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $293.58
Demand duying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $290.38
Demand selling rate on London:	£1 0.0.=Sh. $15.000
Demand rate on buying London:	£10.0=Sh. $14.826

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Firm — Business Done 870,000 Shares

January 10, 1934

1933-34 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCK	Mon. Jan 8	Tue. Jan 9
13⅝	3	—	Adams Express	6⅝	6⅞
33	11⅛	0.60	Alaska Juneau	21⅝	21⅞
150	70⅝	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	146	146
100	49⅛	4.00	American Can	94⅛	95
19⅜	3⅞	—	American & Foreign Power	7⅜	7⅞
44⅞	7¼	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	Unq.	17
13⅛	2⅝	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	Unq.	5⅜
28⅝	3¼	—	American Metal Co.	18⅛	18¼
53⅛	10⅝	—	American Smelting	42	42⅝
134⅝	86⅛	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	109¼	111⅛
91⅝	50⅜	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	67⅝	71
43⅛	10⅞	1.00	American Waterworks	17½	17⅛
22⅞	5	—	Anaconda Copper	13¾	13⅝
19⅝	5⅜	—	Atlas Corporation	10⅜	10½
81⅛	31	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	49¼	48½
37⅜	8⅛	—	Baltimore & Ohio	22½	24⅛
49⅛	10⅜	—	Bethlehem Steel	35⅛	35⅝
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden Company	20⅜	20½
22⅛	5⅛	0.25	Borg Warner	20⅜	21
20⅜	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅝	15⅛
103⅛	30⅛	—	Case, J. I.	65⅛	66
47⅞	16⅝	1.40	Chase National Bank	21⅝	22⅝
52⅛	14⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	Unq.	35
53	7⅝	0.80	Chrysler Corp.	52⅝	52
28⅛	9	0.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	11¼	11⅜
6¼	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	2	2
64⅛	31¼	3.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	36¼	36⅜
19⅜	4⅞	—	Continental Oil	16⅜	16⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3.00	Corn Products	72⅝	74⅛
7½	2⅝	—	Coty Inc.	3⅞	4⅛
4⅜	1¼	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2⅝	2⅝
18⅛	10⅛	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	16⅜	16⅝
98⅝	32¼	*2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	90⅞	92
90⅜	44	3.00	Eastman Kodak	78⅛	80
41⅜	10	—	Electric Bond & Share	11⅛	11⅜
15⅜	3⅛	—	Electric Power & Light	4⅜	4⅝
19	12	—	Fox Film	Unq.	12½
10⅜	3⅜	—	General Aviation	Unq.	Unq.
30⅛	10½	0.40	General Electric	18½	19⅛
30⅜	21	1.20	General Foods	34	34⅝
58⅜	16	*1.00	General Motors	34⅝	34⅝
49¼	13⅛	1.00	General Railway Signal	33⅝	33⅝
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	17⅝	17⅜
47⅛	9⅛	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	34	34⅝
40	6⅛	—	International Cement	Unq.	30⅛
46	18⅝	0.60	International Harvester	38¼	38½
27⅜	6⅜	—	International Nickel	21¼	21⅜
21⅜	5⅛	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	14⅝	14⅞
63⅜	19¼	—	Johns Manville	50⅝	51⅛
24	7⅜	—	Kennecott	19⅜	19⅛
79⅜	31¼	2.40	Lehman Corporating	66⅛	67⅛
90⅜	42⅛	*1.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	76	90⅛
26⅛	9⅛	1.00	Loew's Inc.	25⅜	26⅜
25⅛	10⅜	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	16⅛	17⅜
49⅜	19	1.00	McIntyre Porcupine	41	41⅜
22⅜	8⅜	—	Montgomery Ward	21⅜	21⅜
24⅛	14⅞	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	22⅜	21⅜
41⅜	5⅜	—	National Distillers	25	25⅛
59⅛	14	—	New York Central	32	31
26⅛	12⅜	0.75	North American Company	18⅜	18⅞
98⅜	31⅛	2.00	Owens Illinois Glass	78⅛	78½
21⅞	15	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	15⅛	16
6⅞	1⅜	—	Packard Motors	3⅜	4
49⅛	19⅜	0.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	29⅛	29⅜
6⅜	1⅛	—	Pennroad Corporation	2⅜	2⅜
19⅜	4⅜	—	Phillips Petroleum	15⅛	16
19⅛	3	—	Radio Corporation	6⅜	6⅜
5⅜	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	2⅜	2⅜
51⅛	28⅛	2.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	43¼	44⅛
47	12⅛	—	Sears Roebuck	40⅜	40⅜
15⅜	4	—	Shell Union	8⅜	8½
17	6	0.25	Socony-Vacuum Corp	15⅜	15½
29	14⅛	2.00	Southern California Edison	15⅜	16⅛
23⅛	5⅛	—	Standard Gas & Electric	7	6⅞
47	22⅜	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	44⅜	44⅜
60⅜	46	—	Sterling Products	48	48⅞
9⅜	1⅛	—	Studebaker	5	5
30⅛	10⅜	1.00	Texas Corporation	23⅜	23⅝
45⅛	15⅛	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	38⅛	38½
9⅜	2⅜	—	Trans America	3⅞	3⅞
51⅞	10⅜	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	45	45⅛
132	61⅛	6.00	Union Pacific	119⅜	118½
40⅞	16½	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	30⅞	31
14⅛	4⅛	—	United Corporation	4⅜	4⅜
25	14	1.20	United Gas Improvement	14⅜	14⅞
8	2⅜	—	U S Rubber	15	14⅞
27½	23⅜	—	U S Steel	46⅜	47⅜
61½	21½	*2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	41	Unq.
8⅝	7⅜	—	Vanadium	21¼	21⅜
3⅛	1	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	4⅞	5
52⅜	10⅜	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	36⅜	37
50⅞	25½	2.40	Woolworth	42⅜	43½

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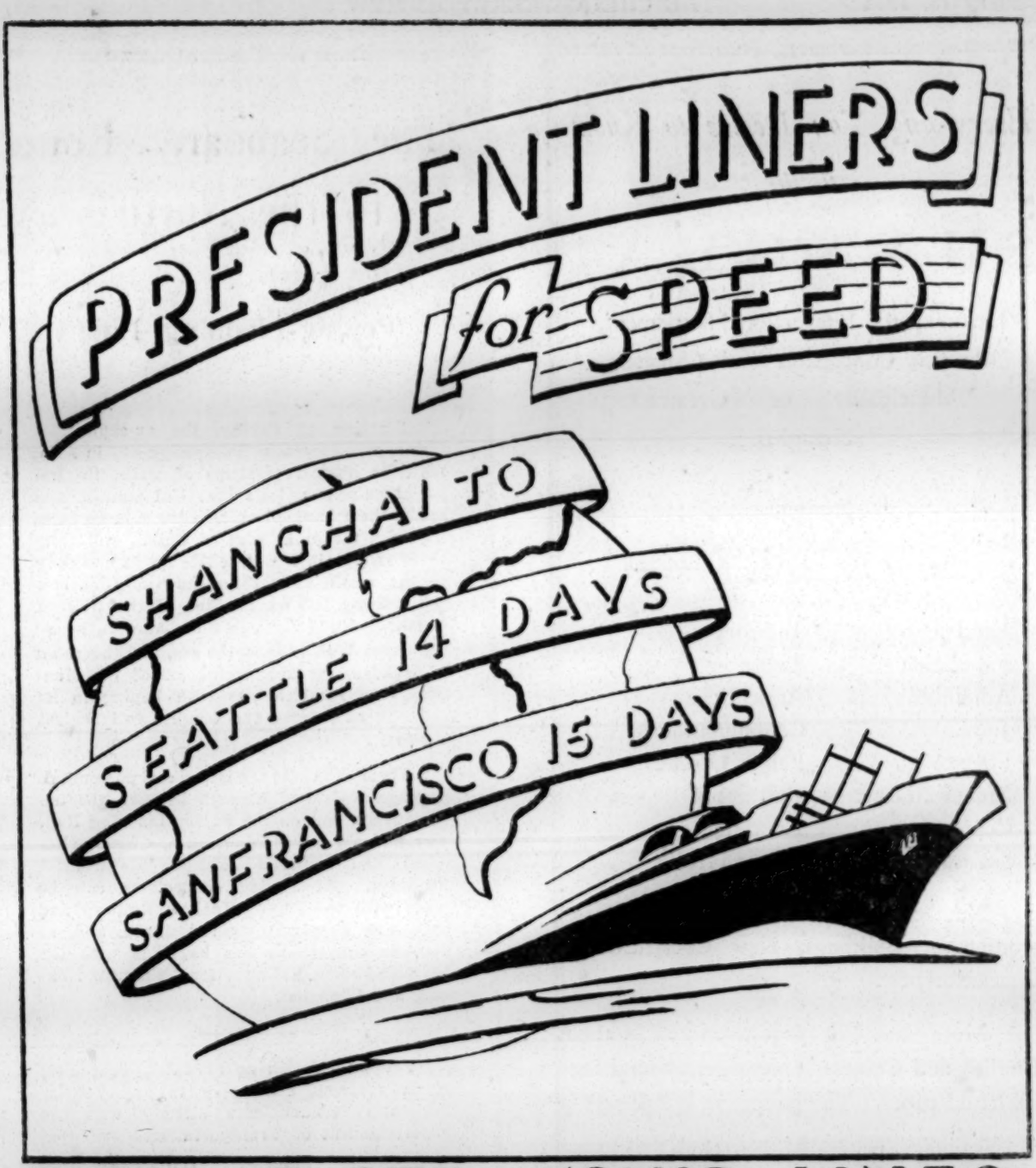

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